

DAILY REPORT

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PRC MORE INTERNATIONAL CONGRATULATIONS TO NEW LEADERS

OW202002 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 20 (XINHUA) -- Newly elected and appointed Chinese leaders have received more messages of congratulations from foreign state and government leaders as well as leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

These messages were addressed to President Li Xiannian and Vice-President Ulanhu of the People's Republic of China (PRC), Premier of the State Council Zhao Ziyang and Chairman of the Central Military Commission of the PRC Deng Xiaoping. The messages were sent by:

King Birendra of Nepal to Li Xiannian; Surya Bahadur Thapa, prime minister of Nepal, to Ulanhu and Zhao Ziyang; Ahsanuddin Chowdhury, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, to Li Xiannian; H.M. Ershad, president of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, to Li Xiannian and Zhao Ziyang; Lieutenant-General H.M. Ershad, chief martial law administrator and commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces, of Bangladesh to Deng Xiaoping; J.R. Jayewardene, president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, to Li Xiannian; Giani Zail Singh, president of India, to Li Xiannian; General Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of Thailand, to Li Xiannian; King Husayn Ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to Li Xiannian; Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, to Li Xiannian; Qabus Ibn Sa'id, sultan of Oman, to Li Xiannian; Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic, to Li Xiannian; Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi, leader of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, to Li Xiannian; Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, to Li Xiannian; Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to Li Xiannian.

QIAN QICHEN ON TIES WITH SEOUL, PYONGYANG, MOSCOW

OW201249 Tokyo KYODO in English 1233 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing June 20 KYODO -- China's basic stance toward the Korean issue remains unchanged even though Beijing held official talks with South Korea over the hijacking of a Chinese jetliner in May, Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said Monday. Qian made the statement in a meeting with a group of former Japanese Beijing resident correspondents.

China dispatched an official delegation to Seoul to settle the hijacking of a commercial jetliner seized by a group of Chinese hijackers while it was on a flight from northeast China to Shanghai. That marked the first official contact between Seoul and Beijing although the two nations do not maintain diplomatic relations. The plane and its crew and passengers were returned to China. But South Korea kept the Chinese hijackers to try them. Qian was asked if Beijing intends to respond to South Korea's desire to establish sports and cultural exchanges with China. He said the chief of the Chinese delegation went to Seoul to deal only with the hijacking incident and did not discuss other matters. He said China's fundamental position on the Korea issue remains unchanged. China has diplomatic relations with North Korea and has called for U.S. troops withdrawal from South Korea, a position that the communist regime in the north has consistently been demanding.

Qian, who is involved in Sino-Soviet normalization talks, said the third round of negotiations is scheduled to be held in Beijing. However, he said, no date has been set for the meeting.

He said it will take time before China and the Soviet Union reach accord on normalization. Qian said Sino-Soviet normalization will be useful to the two countries and to the world, but added that it must be genuine normalization. He also said the situation has remained relatively quiet on the China-Soviet border in the past two or three years.

QI HUAIYUAN ON HU JAPAN VISIT, DISARMAMENT

OW210731 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 21 (XINHUA) -- Qi Huaiyuan, director of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, said today both China and Japan hope that General Secretary Hu Yaobang's visit to Japan will materialize. Speaking at his weekly news briefing this afternoon, Qi said that the specific date of the visit is under consultation between the two sides.

Referring to the Soviet proposal for freezing nuclear weapons, the Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said that, over the years, a large number of small and medium-sized countries as well as world opinion have correctly pointed out that the two superpowers which possess the biggest nuclear arsenals bear a special responsibility for preventing a nuclear war and carrying out nuclear disarmament. He noted that China has always maintained that a fundamental principle of disarmament is for the two superpowers to take the lead in nuclear disarmament, not only in freezing nuclear arms, but also in drastically reducing them. "It is unreasonable for the Soviet Union to omit, in its proposal, the obligation of the two superpowers to take the lead in reducing nuclear arms," Qi said.

"Since 1964," he said, "China has unilaterally undertaken not to be the first to use nuclear weapons or to use nuclear weapons against nuclear-free countries." "Now we reiterate that, if the two nuclear superpowers take the lead in stopping the testing, improvement and production of nuclear weapons and reduce by 50 percent of all types of their nuclear weapons and means of delivery, the Chinese Government will be willing to undertake, through negotiations, corresponding obligations for nuclear disarmament together with all the other nuclear states," the information chief stated.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said that some journalists have asked about the details of the note delivered by the Chinese Foreign Ministry to the U.S. Embassy in China, protesting against the U.S. Government's authorization of Pan Am's Taiwan service and the relevant measures announced by CAAC. "As the content of the note of protest delivered by the Foreign Ministry and the measures adopted by CAAC have been made public, I have no more to add," he said.

Qi Huaiyuan also briefed the correspondents on the funeral arrangements for Liao Chengzhi, the late vice-chairman of the Fifth National People's Congress Standing Committee.

PRC, OTHER COUNTRIES SIGN UNCTAD COMMON FUND PACT

OW210621 Beijing XINHUA in English 0103 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 20 (XINHUA) -- Sao Tome and Principe and Suriname signed today the UNCTAD agreement on setting up the common fund for commodities, thus bringing the total number of signatory states to 101, one more than the set target of 100.

Meanwhile, Senegal ratified the common fund agreement today, bringing the total number of countries having ratified the agreement up to 52. Sao Tome and Principe's Ambassador to Belgium M.F. de Menezes and Suriname's Transport, Trade and Industry Minister Fong Poen signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

Senegal's Commerce Minister A. Toure deposited the instruments of ratification for the common fund on behalf of his country. So far, 52 out of UNCTAD 163 member states, including China, have both signed and ratified the common fund; 49 countries have signed without ratification; and 62 countries have taken no action concerning the common fund.

UNCTAD Secretary General G. Corea, when addressing a ceremony marking the 100th signature of the agreement today, expressed satisfaction with the progress made so far toward the full ratification of the common fund agreement. "But we still have to make great efforts before the fund can come into effect," he noted.

The common fund agreement will enter into force only when 90 countries, accounting for two thirds of the directly contributed capital of the fund, have ratified it. The 52 countries which have ratified the common fund account for only 169.19 million U.S. dollars or 36 percent of the directly contributed capital.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON UNCTAD MEETING

HK210141 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jun 83 p 7

[Article by Tan Feng [6151 6912]: "Urgent Task of the UNCTAD Meeting"]

[Text] The Sixth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development started more than 10 days ago. The holding of the conference shows that under the present world economic situation, the more and more powerful call of the developing countries is to solve their pressing problems in international trade through the adoption of practical and effective measures, and make joint efforts to overcome difficulties, in order to vigorously develop the world economy.

Realistic Attitude

The developing countries have been struggling for years to reform the existing unreasonable international economic order. However, their struggle is seriously hindered by the industrial developed countries. To make things worse, the economies of many developing countries are affected by the 3-odd years of capitalist economic crisis and they find themselves in tight corners. Under these circumstances, many national delegates attending the present UNCTAD meeting are urging the conference to quickly adopt emergency measures on the most important areas of the developing countries, such as commodities, trade, finance, monetary affairs, and debt problems. This shows the realistic attitude toward the reform of the old international economic order adopted by most of the developing countries.

Developing countries are the victims of the old economic system and the present economic crisis of the Western countries. In order to shift this crisis to the developing countries, the developed countries are, as usual, forcing down raw material prices, and practicing protectionism, high interest rates, and reduction of assistance to developing countries. Therefore, exports of the developing countries are badly affected, their markets shrink, their unemployment problem becomes serious, and they fall deeply into debt. Some of them even reach the brink of economic collapse. Under these circumstances, the common demand of the developing countries at the present UNCTAD meeting is to solve the present urgent problems as soon as possible without giving up the lofty goal of reforming the old economic order.

Two Different Views on Interdependence

An interesting phenomenon at the present UNCTAD meeting is that both the Southern and Northern countries talk about mutual economic "interdependence." But their views on interdependence are totally different. The Northern developed countries only stress that their economies "have shown signs of recovery." They declare that the economic problems of the developing countries will be solved once their economies recover. But the developing countries stress that only when their economies recover, can the continuity of the economic recovery of developed countries be maintained. Therefore, the developed countries should first create conditions for the economic recovery of the developing countries. A lot of facts have proved that the influence of the economic situation of the developing countries on the developed countries, or even the international economy, can under no circumstances be underestimated. The Third World is the raw material and energy supplier of the developed countries. It is also a high potential investment arena and sales market. According to estimates, about 40 percent of the commodities and labor services of the developed countries are exported to the Third World. Every 10 percent decrease in the imports of the developing countries will lead to a 3 percent decrease in the exports of the developed countries. At present, the debts owed by the developing countries, which are as high as \$700 billion, are further imperiling the stability of the world financial system. According to the estimate of the UNCTAD Secretariat, if the developed countries do not increase their imports from developing countries and raise their purchase price of raw materials, the debts owed by developing countries in future will increase by \$40 billion yearly on average. This will create greater pressure on the Western financial system. Therefore, the policy of "shifting responsibility" adopted by the Western countries in the crisis is not only unable to make them overcome the difficulties but also sinks the Southern and Northern economies into a vicious cycle. All these show that only when we conscientiously solve the urgent problems of the developing countries, can we really talk about interdependence.

A Severe Test

The way of treating this demand of the developing countries is a severe test for the participating countries of the meeting from South and North. As for the developed countries, they must fundamentally change their scornful and prejudiced attitude toward the urgency of the economic problems of developing countries, in order to support the young buds of recovery. Some delegates of the principal developed countries in their speeches put the blame for economic difficulties in developing countries on their "internal economic policy," or even said, "developing countries have their special responsibility in eliminating their own trade barriers." This kind of irresponsible attitude was strongly resented by the deputies of the Third World countries at the conference. Harsh reality has already made more and more developed countries realize the importance and urgency of conscientiously solving the pressing problems of the developing countries. Some developed countries have reacted positively on the suggestions made by the developing countries. They expressed their concern for the African countries, especially those least developed countries, and their willingness to give more assistance. As for the developing countries, unity is highly essential under the circumstances. The Group of 77 has made efforts at the conference. It suggested that the participating countries bring their positions in line first, so that they can negotiate and work out a concerted method to solve the crisis with the developed countries on the basis of identical views. Obviously, once the developing countries strengthen their unity and practically solve their present urgent problems through persisting and unremitting struggles while determinedly reform the old international economic order, they are bound to make contributions for the promotion of their own economic development and the recovery of the world economy.

PRC REAFFIRMS PARTICIPATION IN 1984 OLYMPICS

OW201115 Tokyo KYODO in English 1108 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing June 20 KYODO -- China reaffirmed Monday that it will participate in the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles despite strained Sino-U.S. relations over the U.S. granting of political asylum to tennis star Hu Na.

Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen told a group of former Japanese Beijing resident correspondents that the summer Olympic Games are not related to bilateral government agreements between the United States and China.

China announced in April cancellation of all sports and official cultural exchanges in 1983 in protest against the U.S. Government's decision to grant political asylum to Hu Na. Qian said Hu Na's case will not have any effect on Chinese participation in the Olympic Games. A Chinese sports official said in late April that China would take part in the Los Angeles Olympic Games.

U.S. SPACE SHUTTLE BEGINS SECOND FLIGHT

OW182112 Beijing XINHUA in English 1605 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Washington, June 18 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. space shuttle "Challenger" blasted off at 7:33 a.m. Eastern Standard Time today from the Kennedy Space Center, Florida, on its second flight with the first U.S. woman astronaut aboard. Sally Ride, a 32-year-old woman astrophysicist, will serve as mission specialist on this trip. Other crewmen are commander Robert Crippen, pilot Rick Hauck, mission specialist John Fabian, and physician Norman Thagard. The crew is the largest one for a single spacecraft.

During the six days in space, the astronauts will deploy two communications satellites, one for Indonesia and one for Canada. Another cargo to be deployed is a 3,500-pound scientific payload built by Federal Germany. Scientific experiments will be carried out during the mission. The "Challenger" is scheduled to make the first shuttle landing on June 24 on a concrete runway at the Kennedy Space Center.

U.S. SUCCESSFULLY TEST FIRES MX MISSILE

OW210255 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1457 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Washington, 17 Jun (XINHUA) -- The United States today successfully test-fired its first land-based MX missile from Vandenberg Air Force Base, California, to the Marshall Islands in the Pacific. A spokesman of the U.S. Air Force said: This MX missile flew about 7,000 kilometers in approximately 30 minutes. It carried six dummy warheads. This trial firing was the first of the United States' planned 20 MX launches. According to reports, before the trial firing, the United States notified the American press and the Soviet Union of it.

RENMIN RIBAO ON FUTURE U.S. SOCIAL PROBLEMS

HK200959 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jun 83 p 7

["Random Notes" by Yuan Xianlu: "Heading Toward Paradise or Disaster?"]

[Text] What will life in the United States be like in 50 years time? A special column of the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT made the following prediction in its 9 May issue: "Thanks to the swift development of resolution in advanced technology, economic prosperity will bring about an unimaginably high standard of living for the inhabitants of tomorrow."

According to this magazine, after 50 years, "there will be supermedicines that can cure aging and cancer diseases, thus enabling people to live on to 100 years or even older. The technology of genetic engineering will increase the output of food and control pollution. There will be space settlement around the earth, and mining industry will be undertaken on the moon to exploit the natural resources there. Robots will take up sundry duties in households and factories. Automobiles will be fitted with special devices to prevent accidents...." What a wonderful picture it presents!

This magazine also pointed out that its editors acquired such "definitely optimistic views" by consulting with several hundred experts, and "although in the next 50 years unpredictable disasters will inevitably occur, a new 'mass elite,' as anticipated by the experts, is bound to come into being -- these people will enjoy a material wealth and personal freedom hitherto unknown."

It is a pity that most ordinary Americans are not convinced of such optimistic predictions. A number of readers' letter published in the 30 May issue of the magazine raised objections on the matter.

One of the letters said: "Surely, no one could disagree with your observations that most older people will, by 2033, be in good health and have more disposable income than their grandparents. With medical costs now astronomical and climbing, only the elderly who posses these qualities in abundance will be able to afford the cost of living to be 100!"

Another letter put it more bluntly: You have painted a glamorous picture. "Your list of new jobs created by 2033 just about balances our 1983 official figure for unemployment, not to mention millions of unemployed not included in the official figure.... Unless we balance this utopia for the 'mass elite' with care for the needs of all, we could be heading for catastrophe."

It is quite obvious that these opinions of the readers are not groundless. Facts have incontrovertibly proved that the development of science and technology cannot fundamentally solve the social problems existing in the United States.

The major breakthrough in science and technology after World War II did stimulate the economy in the West and brought about prosperity for a period of time. However, the crisis that took hold of the Western economy has not been eliminated. Particularly in the last 10 years, runaway inflation in the United States brought production to a standstill, and the tightening policy adopted for alleviating the inflation further intensified the crisis. This shows that the development of science and technology cannot cure the chronic malady of capitalism. This is the truth proved by experience in the past, and there will be no difference even after another 50 years.

With regard to the people's life, under the capitalist system, the development of science and technology has never equally benefited the people of different strata. Those "mass elite" of the upper stratum, who are few in number, are living a prosperous life. The new development of science and technology can certainly offer them a better life. As to those idle negro youths living in the slums, those seasonal agricultural workers running about the villages looking for temporary jobs, and those homeless vagrants wandering about all over the country, the development of science and technology in the past did not relieve them of the hard life in which they were struggling for their survival. Some American experts have anticipated that in the future, many workers in a number of trades will lose their employment opportunities due to the structural reform in enterprises caused by the development of science and technology.

[Text] This magazine did not make any comments on readers' objections. However, it gave a headline entitled "Glamorous Future?" to the readers' letters column. From this title it seemed that this magazine itself had no idea whether the U.S. society would lead the majority of American people to paradise or disaster after 50 years.

BEIJING REVIEW COMMENTS ON U.S. GRAIN SALES TO USSR

HK210640 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 23, 6 Jun 83 p 13

[Article by Lu Haoqing: "Eager To Export Grain to Moscow"]

[Text] The U.S. Government on May 17 announced that Moscow had accepted President Reagan's April proposal to negotiate a new long-term grain agreement with Washington. Reagan made the offer because the current U.S.-Soviet agreement (1986-81), twice extended in 1981 and 1982, expires September 30 this year. There are indications that the renegotiation is most likely to be very tough.

An About-Face

With this move the Reagan administration has changed the original U.S. policy of imposing economic sanctions against the Soviet Union. But this reversal of position did not come as a surprise. The U.S. Government earlier had repeatedly signalled its willingness to sell more grain to the Soviet Union and assured Moscow of the United States' "reliability as a supplier of grain." Washington did not disguise its eagerness to expand grain sales to Moscow.

By contrast, the Soviet Union showed little interest in purchasing more grain from Washington. During the U.S.-Soviet grain negotiation held last May in Paris, the Soviets refused to raise the minimum quota of grain that they were obligated to import from the United States under the current agreement. In another negotiation held last October, Soviet delegates said that the U.S. offer to sell Moscow 23 million metric tons of grain was "appropriate," but they would buy only when the price was low enough.

Reasons

The reasons why Washington has wooed Moscow to buy more of its grain are:

First, with a huge surplus of grain on the world market and the grain price dropping, many grain exporting countries are in sharp competition to make more grain sales. According to estimates by the U.S. Agriculture Department, the world total grain output in the fiscal year 1982-83 will reach the record figure of 1,660 million tons, and by the end of this fiscal year, the world grain stock will reach 250 million tons, the highest in the past 10 years.

Second, the Soviet Union has diversified its grain supply sources since the 1980 U.S. partial grain embargo. Figures show that 70 percent of Soviet grain imports was from the United States in the period of 1972-80. But now the American share of Soviet grain imports has dropped to 20 or 30 percent. Since 1980, Moscow has increased its grain imports from Canada, Australia and Argentina.

Third, since the United States has had three consecutive years of excellent harvests, surplus grain has piled up tremendously and thus increased U.S. agriculture's dependence on world markets.

U.S. farm product export has been generally affected by the current worldwide economic recession which has brought about a sluggish world grain market and a price dive.

Moreover, its grain competitiveness has been greatly weakened by high U.S. interest rates and the strong position of the U.S. dollar. According to figures published by the U.S. Agriculture Department, the total value of U.S. exports of farm products dropped from US\$43.8 billion in the fiscal year of 1981-82 to US\$40.5 billion in 1982. The American farmers' net income dropped from \$19.6 billion in 1981 to \$19 billion in 1982, the lowest level since the 1930s. It is estimated that the net agricultural income can only reach \$15 billion in 1983. Now one-fourth of the 2.4 million U.S. farmers are in debt.

Traditionally, U.S. grain export made up an important part of the country's international balance of payments. With a trade deficit of \$42.7 billion in 1982, a decrease in grain sales to the Soviet Union will not only cause a worsening of U.S. international balance of payments, but also adversely affect its grain price on world markets. Besides, the Reagan administration has been under growing pressure from some U.S. farm states to make greater efforts to sell more grain to Moscow.

The U.S. authorities, in view of their global strategic rivalry with the Soviet Union, have repeatedly stressed that high technology and equipment should be strictly banned from export to the Soviet Union, and asked their European allies to follow suit. However, the U.S. Government, on the other hand, has more than once expressed its wish that the Soviet Union would buy more of its grain. The self-contradictory U.S. policy will sharpen the differences between Washington and its West European allies.

DATE I. 21 Jun 83

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOVIET UNION

C 1

TEXT XINHUA REPORTS GROMYKO REMARKS ON PRC RELATIONS

HK210444 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jun 83 p 7

[XINHUA report: "Gromyko Speaks on Soviet Foreign Policy at Supreme Soviet Meeting"]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jun (XINHUA) -- At today's Supreme Soviet meeting, Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister, made a report "On the International Situation and Soviet Foreign Policy."

He said: Uniting with countries of the "big family" occupies a "special and priority position" in Soviet policies.

Regarding Soviet-Chinese relations, he said: "The Soviet Union still favors normalizing relations with the PRC on a mutual basis and favors seeking the possibility of gradually increasing bilateral connections and contacts. We favor continuing Soviet-Chinese political negotiations which have already started and hope that these negotiations will lead to positive results."

Gromyko accused the United States of intensifying the tense international situation to the utmost and of endeavoring to seize military superiority.

Gromyko accused the United States and Israel of standing in the way of solving the Middle East issue and proposed convening an international conference on the Middle East issue.

Gromyko evaded the issue of Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan.

He expressed "full support" to a plan for the so-called political solution to the Afghanistan issue put forward by the Karmal political regime and hoped that positive results will be obtained in contacts between Pakistan and the Karmal political regime through the special envoy of the UN secretary general.

He avoided the fact of Vietnamese military occupation of Kampuchea and expressed "full support" to proposals made by Indochinese countries concerning the situation in Southeast Asia.

WAN LI MEETS DPRK SPORTS DELEGATION 20 JUN

OW201441 Beijing XINHUA in English 1421 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 20 (XINHUA) -- Wan Li, vice-premier of the State Council, met a sports delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. The visiting delegation was led by Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee of D.P.R.K.

During the talks, Wan Li praised the D.P.R.K. for its achievements in sports in recent years. "Our two countries should learn from and help each other in sports, and raise our sports level together," he said.

Kim Yu said: "We have witnessed the development of China's sports, particularly its mass sports activities, during our visits to Beijing, Shanghai and Hangzhou." He expressed his thanks for the reception his delegation received in those cities. Present at the meeting were Li Menghua and Lu Jindong, minister and vice-minister of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and Chon Myong-su, D.P.R.K. ambassador to China. This evening, Ambassador Chon Myong-su hosted a banquet for the delegation. Among those present were Li Menghua and Lu Jindong.

ZHANG JINGFU MEETS JAPANESE VISITORS 20 JUN

OW201415 Beijing XINHUA in English 1351 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 20 (XINHUA) -- Zhang Jingfu, Chinese state councillor and minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, this afternoon met and had a cordial conversation with a delegation from the Association of Japanese Shipbuilders led by its Honorary Chairman Shinjiro Uno. Feng Zhi, general manager of the China Corporation of Shipbuilding Industry, was present on the occasion.

KOMEITO'S TAKEIRI ARRIVES IN BEIJING 20 JUN

OW201033 Tokyo KYODO in English 1024 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing June 20 KYODO -- Komeito Party Leader Yoshikatsu Takeiri arrived here from Tokyo Monday to offer condolences over the death of Chinese Communist Party Politburo member Liao Chengzhi.

The head of Japan's No 2 opposition party will view Liao's body at a Beijing hospital Tuesday morning. After paying his final respects, Takeiri is scheduled to fly back to Japan later in the day.

Liao, long-time head of the China-Japan Friendship Association, died on June 10 of a heart attack at the age of 74. The Japanese Government will send Yoshimi Furui, a Diet member of the Liberal-Democratic Party, as a special envoy to Liao's memorial service later this month.

JAPAN'S ABE DISCUSSES INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

OW202055 Beijing XINHUA in English 1541 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo, June 20 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe today briefed a press conference here on the international situation and Japan's policy towards it. The international situation, particularly the U.S.-Soviet relations, is grim, Abe said. Moscow has kept increasing its military spending and boosting its expansion in the Third World on the basis of its military might, he added.

For this, the NATO countries had to deploy new U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe within this year, he said.

The reduction of Euromissiles needs a global effort and this has been written into the political declaration of the Western countries' summit, Abe said.

It is a question important not only to Moscow and Washington, but also to Asia and the world, he said, adding, the U.S.-Soviet negotiation will not lead to nuclear reductions if they sacrifice the Asian interest.

On Japanese-Soviet relations, Abe said Japan wants to improve the ties but there exist territorial disputes.

Moreover, he said that the Soviets are increasing their military presence in the Far East and planning to shift their SS-20 missiles from Europe to Asia.

Referring to the Kampuchean problem, Abe said Japan's position on it is that Vietnam stops its intervention in Kampuchea and so long as Vietnamese troops remain in Kampuchea, Japan will not restore its aid to Hanoi.

CPLA SONG, DANCE ENSEMBLE RETURNS FROM DPRK

SK201346 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] The CPLA Song and Dance Ensemble returned home from Pyongyang yesterday morning [18 June] after winding up the visit to Korea for performances.

The CPLA Song and Dance Ensemble, which arrived in Korea on 20 May, performed in Pyongyang, Kaesong, Wonsan, Hamhung, and Mt Kumkang, receiving a warm welcome from the Korean people and the KPA.

The CPLA Song and Dance Ensemble performed in Korea a total of 24 times, and a total of some 165,000 people saw the performances.

Lieutenant General Yun Chi-ho, deputy director of the General Political Bureau of the KPA; major general Yi Hong-sun, deputy chief of the general staff of the KPA; and Comrade Chang Chol, vice minister of culture and art warmly saw off the CPLA Song and Dance Ensemble at the airport yesterday, together with many people, KPA soldiers, and artists.

Comrade Ho Changming, the charge d'affairs ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Korea, and the military attache of the embassy also saw off the ensemble at the airport.

On the evening of 17 June Charge d'affairs ad Interim Ho Changming arranged a banquet in connection with the visit of the ensemble to Korea.

Colonel General Paek Hak-im, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice minister of the People's Armed Forces, Comrades Yun Chi-ho, Yi Hong-sun, Kim Chae-sok, and Chang Chol who are responsible functionaries concerned were invited to the banquet.

BAINQEN ERDINI MEETS SINGAPORE DELEGATION

OW191211 Beijing XINHUA in English 1137 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 19 (XINHUA) -- Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee and honorary president of the Buddhist Association of China, met here this afternoon with Rev. Seck Hong Choon, president of the Singapore Buddhist Association and his party.

Present were Qiao Liansheng, director of the Bureau of Religious Affairs under the State Council, and Zhao Puchu, president of the Buddhist Association of China.

WANG BINGNAN RECEIVES THAI VISITORS 16 JUN

OW190745 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1711 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 16 Jun (XINHUA) -- Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, met with Thawan Pongphapat, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Thai Siam Automobile Company, and his entourage today. The host and the guests had a cordial conversation.

The Thai guests arrived in Beijing on 14 June at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

SHANGHAI MAYOR CONCLUDES VISIT TO PHILIPPINES

OW191746 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Manila, June 19 (XINHUA) -- Mayor of Shanghai Wang Daohan and his party left here for Hong Kong today after winding up a 12-day official visit to the Philippines.

They were seen off at the Manila International Airport this afternoon by the Philippine first lady, Metro Manila Governor Imelda R. Marcos, and Vice-Governor Ismael A. Mathay.

Wang Daohan gave a return dinner yesterday evening at the Chinese Embassy. Mrs Marcos was among the guests at the party.

Prior to the dinner, a "letter of intention" on the construction in Shanghai of a complex comprising a hotel, a commercial center and office rooms, by Shanghai and Metro Manila jointly was signed.

Addressing some 400 people today at a luncheon given by the Philipino-Chinese communities in Manila in honor of the Shanghai guests, Mrs Marcos said the signing of the agreement of friendship city relationship between Shanghai and Metro Manila on June 15 will promote the cooperation and understanding of the two cities and the two countries. She also announced that a special office had been set up under the Metro Manila Commission to take charge of the business between the two cities. Wang Daohan also declared at the luncheon that a similar office had been set up in Shanghai.

KANG KEQING MEETS, FETES INDIAN WOMEN'S DELEGATION

OW201401 Beijing XINHUA in English 1346 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 20 (XINHUA) -- Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, met and feted here this evening Sarojini Varodappan, president of the All India Women's Conference, and the delegation led by her. Kang Keqing, who is also president of the All-China Women's Federation, welcomed the Indian guests on their China tour, the first delegation sent by the conference. She expressed the hope that more exchanges of visits would be made by women of the two countries to make contributions to improving the relations between them. Huang Ganying, vice-president of the All-China Women's Federation, was present on both occasions.

SOUTH ASIA STUDY SOCIETY MEETING ENDS

OW171430 Beijing XINHUA in English 1358 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 17 (XINHUA) -- Economic cooperation among South Asian countries is the trend of the times. This is the consensus of views of many participants to an academic convention held by China Society for South Asia Study which closed here today.

He Chengjin of the Sichuan University said in his academic paper to the convention that the same plight under the colonial rule in the past and the common task of safeguarding their national independence today have laid the political basis for regional economic cooperation; but, the evil influence left by the colonial rule and the contention between the hegemonists are the major factors that are damaging this cooperation. He urged South Asian countries to further consolidate the basis for the cooperation and to eliminate obstacles.

He noted that South Asian countries are bound to meet numerous difficulties in their cooperation. All these countries in the region should treat each other on the basis of complete equality not only politically but also economically.

The participants shared views on history, political science, economy, nationalities, religions, military affairs, art and literature in South Asia. Among the topics of discussion were the influence of the Western economic crisis on India's economy, the development of Pakistan's export, the economic situation in Sri Lanka before and after independence, Bhutan's strategy in economic development, nationalities in Nepal, the Soviet threat to the security of South Asia and the workers' struggles in South Asia in recent years.

One of the theses presented to the meeting reviewed the 1300 years of friendly relations between China and Bangladesh and expresses satisfaction over the rapid development of such relations in recent years. In another thesis on the mutual support between the Chinese and Indian bourgeois democrats in the anti-imperialist struggles in history, a scholar pointed out that, although the colonialist aggression in the two countries had severed the traditional cultural exchange between China and India, it failed to cut off the friendship between the two peoples. The five-day convention also elected a new leading body of the China Society for South Asia Study, with Professor Chen Hansheng as the honorary chairman of the society's council and Professor Ji Xianlin as the chairman.

IRAN'S VELAYATI CITED ON TIES WITH USSR, U.S.

OW190250 Beijing XINHUA in English 0213 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Tehran, June 18 (XINHUA) -- Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati said that Iran could expand its relations with the Soviet Union on the basis of respect for each other's sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. He made the announcement in an interview with the evening paper KAYHAN which was published here today.

On the arrest of the pro-Soviet Tudeh Party members and the following expulsion of Soviet diplomats from Tehran, he said, "The issue of the Tudeh party should be separated from relations with the Soviet Union. It is purely an internal issue, but Iran would not allow any foreign country to interfere in this country's internal affairs."

While stressing the "neither the East nor the West" foreign policy of Iran, he said that the United States remains their first enemy. Iran could have relations with all countries except U.S., Israel and South Africa. However, in Iran's relations with foreign countries the Soviet Union has the priority, "because it is our neighbor."

Talking about the Palestinian issue, he said, "The way to face Israel is not only with political action. All Muslims, Arabs in general and Palestinians in particular, should take action based on armed struggle. They should answer force with force and a gun with a gun. Hoping that the U.S. or the Soviet Union or any other power would come and solve the problems of the Palestinian people are illusions and ignoring the reality."

GUERRILLAS IN AFGHANISTAN WIN NEW VICTORIES

OW200943 Beijing XINHUA in English 0928 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Islamabad, June 20 (XINHUA) -- Afghan guerrillas liberated Asq Tappa subdivision of Kunduz Province bordering the Soviet Union on May 31, according to Afghan resistance sources here today.

The subdivision was encircled by the guerrillas on May 29. Four Soviet helicopter gunships went to protect the Karmal troops stationed there but failed to detect the guerrillas' positions. The helicopter gunships returned after one of them was damaged by anti-aircraft gun fire. The Karmal forces vacated the subdivision after fighting for three days.

During the first week of June, fierce clashes took place between guerrillas and the Soviet-Karmal troops in Baghlan Province south of Kunduz. 21 Soviets and 18 Karmal men including two officers were killed, four tanks destroyed and dozens of machine guns and rifles captured by the guerrillas. The guerrillas also made repeated attacks on enemy convoys moving along the Kabul-Qandahar highway, rendering it in suspension till June 9. They ambushed a convoy at a point 80 kilometres from Qandahar City in Zabul Province, killing 15 Soviet soldiers and seizing one jeep and one heavy machine gun.

In Paktia Province, a mine laid by guerrillas destroyed a government van on June 9 in the bazar of Khost, a border cantonment in southeast Afghanistan, killing 10 persons including the provincial defense secretary and four officers of the Karmal Air Force.

UN RESOLUTION 'CORRECT WAY' TO SOLVE AFGHAN ISSUE

HK210636 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 23, 6 Jun 83 pp 10, 11

[Article by Ren Yan: "Soviet Troops Intend to Stay"]

[Text] The Soviet troops occupying Afghanistan have recently sent warplanes to raid the Afghan guerrilla areas, peaceful towns and villages, wounding and killing thousands of innocent inhabitants there. These atrocities have aroused angry protests from the Afghan people and have been strongly condemned by peace-loving people all over the world.

Although the Soviet Union has continued to increase its troop strength over the past three years since it invaded Afghanistan, even with sophisticated weapons it has not been able to destroy the armed resistance forces of the Afghan people. Despite this failure, Moscow has not altered its strategic goal of opening a southern passage to the Persian Gulf through Afghanistan, and has no intention of withdrawing its troops. The recent raids and the construction of permanent Soviet military facilities in Afghanistan clearly confirm these intentions.

Not long ago the Soviet authorities said that they intended to find a political solution to the Afghan question. The prerequisite for any political settlement of the Afghan question is a Soviet troop withdrawal. Unless this prerequisite is met, a political settlement is meaningless. The recent Soviet raids upon the Afghan people are hardly an indication that the Soviet Union is willing to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan.

The correct way to solve the Afghan issue remains the four principles set forth in the UN resolution: All Soviet troops must withdraw from Afghanistan unconditionally; the sovereignty, political independence, and non-aligned status of Afghanistan must be restored; the Afghan people's right to self-determination must be respected; and the Afghan refugees must be allowed to return voluntarily to their homes with honor.

WANG ZHEN MEETS, FETES ROMANIAN DELEGATION

OW201419 Beijing XINHUA in English 1356 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 20 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau and president of the Party School of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met and feted here this evening a delegation from the "Stefan Gheorghiu" Academy of the Romanian Communist Party.

The delegation was led by Dymitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and rector of the party academy.

Wang Zhen said the friendship between the two parties and countries was based on Marxism and proletarian internationalism. The two party schools would strengthen links and exchange experiences in teaching, he said.

Popescu said leaders of the two party schools will exchange views and learn from each other. "This will help expand friendly relations between the two parties and countries," he said. Also present were Jiang Nanxiang, first vice-president of the Party School of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Li Shuzheng, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Angelo Miculescu, Romanian ambassador to China.

YANG DEZHI RECEIVES ROMANIAN ARMY OFFICERS

OW201421 Beijing XINHUA in English 1353 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 20 (XINHUA) -- Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, met with and feted here this evening a vacationing Romanian Army officers group led by Lieutenant General Gheorghe Lavric. Yang Dezhi said that the visit of the Romanian guests helped promote the traditional friendship between China and Romania as well as between the two peoples and the two armies. Xu Xin, deputy chief of the General Staff of the P.L.A. , was present. The guests came here at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of National Defense and will leave here for home tomorrow.

DIPLOMAT MA XUSHENG RETURNS FROM EAST EUROPE

OW181054 Hong Kong AFP in English 0403 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 17 (AFP) -- A high-ranking Chinese diplomat returned here Thursday from visits to Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia -- the second such tour marking resumed Chinese contact with Soviet allies.

Ma Xuseng, director of the Foreign Ministry's Soviet and East European Affairs Department, was greeted on returning by Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, the negotiator in the normalization discussions with the Soviet Union.

Mr Qian himself went to Hungary, Poland and East Germany last month.

Observers view the two diplomats' trips as steps prolonging the commencement of the Sino-Soviet dialogue that started late last year.

PRC, POLAND SIGN TEXTILE CONTRACT AT POZNAN FAIR

OW200240 Beijing XINHUA in English 0234 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw, June 19 (XINHUA) -- Over 2,200 companies from Poland and 21 other countries took part in the 55th Poznan International Fair which closed today. About 1,300 Polish companies participated in the 8-day fair. It was reported that import, export and cooperation contracts totalling 70 billion zloties were concluded. The exhibition has received 350,000 visitors. A 7-member Chinese visiting and trading group headed by Chen Jie, representative of the minister of foreign economic relations and trade, visited the fair and signed a 3.5-million-Swiss-franc textile contract with Poland. China has indicated its readiness to take part in next year's fair.

REPORTAGE ON POPE JOHN PAUL II'S VISIT TO POLAND

Meets Jaruzelski

OW171824 Beijing XINHUA in English 1451 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw, June 17 (XINHUA) -- Chairman of the Polish Military Council of National Salvation Wojciech Jaruzelski told visiting Pope John Paul II here today that military rule in Poland will end soon and "appropriate legal and humanitarian solutions" will be adopted, if "the situation develops favorably." Jaruzelski, who is also first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, met Pope John Paul II at the Belvedere Palace to welcome the pontiff who arrived here yesterday. He said the situation in Poland is going to normal. He hoped the pontiff's visit will be conducive to promoting mutual understanding among the Polish people and stabilization of the domestic situation. The pope expressed concern over the social reform in Poland since August 1980 and expected such reform "will be gradually put into effect." He also expressed the hope that new conditions be created in Poland for collaboration with all Western nations in Europe and with the United States. President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski and Bishop Jozef Glemp, primate of the Roman Catholic Church in Poland, were also present at the meeting.

Urges Government, People's Dialogue

OW181015 Beijing Xinhua in English 0813 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw, June 17 (XINHUA) -- Pope John Paul II, who is visiting his homeland, today called for dialogue and consultation between the Polish authorities and people to ensure social peace. The pope made this call in a homily addressed to hundreds of thousands of people at an outdoor mass in and around a huge soccer stadium here this afternoon. The pope also urged the authorities to respect fundamental human rights and asked the Western countries not to remain indifferent to the crisis Poland is facing. John Paul made the same call during his meeting with Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski which lasted more than two hours today. He urged Jaruzelski to end the state of siege, renew domestic dialogue and restore free trade unions. At the meeting, General Jaruzelski confirmed his plans to lift the state of siege and to "apply appropriate legal and humanitarian solutions." "If the situation in the country develops favourably," Jaruzelski said, "this could happen in the not-too-distant future." During their meeting the pope also gained approval for a papal meeting with former Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, according to an announcement by government spokesman Jerzy Urban today. Urban said that the approval was given for humanitarian reasons and that "the attitude of the authorities" toward Walesa "has not changed."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SIXTH NPC SESSION

Military Commission Announcement

OW201646 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1126 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jun (XINHUA) -- Announcement of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China

No 5

It is hereby announced that the First Session of the Sixth National People's Congress, upon nomination by the chairman of the Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China, decided on 20 June 1983 to appoint:

Ye Jianying, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen and Yang Shangkun as vice chairmen of the Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China; and

Yu Qiuli, Yang Dezhi, Zhang Aiping and Hong Xuezhi as members of the Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China.

Presidium of the First Session of the Sixth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China

Beijing, 20 June 1983

Supreme Court Announcement

OW201657 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1128 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jun (XINHUA) -- Announcement of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China

No 6

It is hereby announced that the First Session of the Sixth National People's Congress on 20 June 1983 elected Zheng Tianxiang president of the Supreme People's Court of the People's Republic of China.

Presidium of the First Session of the Sixth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China

Beijing, 20 June 1983

Procurator General Announcement

OW201700 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1130 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jun (XINHUA) -- Announcement of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China

No 7

It is hereby announced that the First Session of the Sixth National People's Congress on 20 June 1983 elected Yang Yichen procurator general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate of the People's Republic of China.

Presidium of the First Session of the Sixth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China

Beijing, 20 June 1983

State Council Appointed

OW201816 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1132 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jun (XINHUA) -- Presidential decree of the People's Republic of China

No 2

In accordance with the decision of the First Session of the Sixth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China:

Wan Li, Yao Yilin, Li Peng [2621 7720] and Tian Jiyun are hereby appointed vice premiers of the State Council;

Fang Yi, Gu Mu, Kang Shien, Chen Muhua (female), Ji Pengfei, Zhang Jingfu, Zhang Aiping, Wu Xueqian, Wang Bingqian and Song Ping are hereby appointed state councillors;

Tian Jiyun is hereby appointed (concurrently) secretary general of the State Council; and the following appointments are made:

Wu Xueqian as minister of foreign affairs (concurrently),

Zhang Aiping as minister of national defense (concurrently),

Song Ping as minister in charge of the State Planning Commission (concurrently),

Zhang Jingfu as minister in charge of the State Economic Commission (concurrently),

Zhao Ziyang as minister in charge of the State Commission for Restructuring the Economic System (concurrently),

Fang Yi as minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission (concurrently),

Chen Bin as minister in charge of the Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense,

Yang Jingren as minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission,

Liu Fuzhi as minister of public security,

Ling Yun as minister of state security,

Cui Naifu as minister of civil affairs,

Zou Yu as minister of justice,

Wang Bingqian as minister of finance (concurrently),

Yu Mingtao as auditor-general of the Auditing Administration,

Lu Peijian as president of the People's Bank of China,

Liu Yi as minister of commerce,

Chen Muhua (female) as minister of foreign economic relations and trade (concurrently),

He Kang as minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery,

Yang Zhong as minister of forestry,

Qian Zhengying (female) as minister of water conservancy and electric power,

Li Ximing as minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection,

Sun Daguang as minister of geology and mineral resources,

Li Dongye as minister of metallurgical industry,

Zhou Jiannan as minister of machine-building industry,

Jiang Xinxiang as minister of nuclear industry,

Mo Wenxiang as minister of aeronautics industry,

Jiang Zemin as minister of electronics industry,

Yu Yi as minister of ordnance industry,

Zhang Jun as minister of astronautics industry,

Gao Yangwen as minister of coal industry,

Tang Ke as minister of petroleum industry,

Qin Zhongda as minister of chemical industry,

Wu Wenyi (female) as minister of textile industry,

Yang Bo as minister of light industry,

Chen Puru as minister of railways,

Li Qing as minister of communications,

Wen Minsheng as minister of posts and telecommunications,

Zhao Shouyi as minister of labor and personnel,
Zhu Mushi as minister of culture,
Mu Qing as director-general of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY,
Wu Lengxi as minister of radio and television,
He Dongchang as minister of education,
Cui Yueli as minister of public health,
Li Menghua as minister in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and
Qian Xinzong as minister in charge of the State Family Planning Commission.

[Signed] Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China

20 June, 1983

State Security Ministry Explained

OW201313 Beijing XINHUA in English 1259 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 20 (XINHUA) -- China's new Ministry of State Security is committed to "ensure China's security and strengthen the struggle against espionage." This was stated by Ling Yun in an exclusive interview with XINHUA after he was appointed minister of state security here today. Ling Yun was previously vice-minister of public security. His nomination and the proposal to establish the new ministry, both by Premier Zhao Ziyang, were approved by the First Session of the Sixth National People's Congress.

The security of the state, Ling Yun said, is a guarantee for the country's modernization program. China is a socialist state under the people's democratic dictatorship, and no hostile forces and elements are allowed to carry out activities aimed at undermining China's security.

"To ensure the security of our state," he continued, "we will take effective measures and forcefully exercise the functions of dictatorship in striking at espionage and other counter-revolutionary activities to undermine and subvert China's socialist system."

The struggle between espionage and counterespionage is very acute in the world today, the minister said. Since China adopted the policy of opening to the outside world, he added, intelligence agencies or secret services of some foreign countries have been stepping up their activities to spy out China's state secrets and sending special agents into China for subversive and destructive purposes.

In performing their duties and combating special agents' sabotaging activities and criminal acts endangering the country's security, he said, state security organs will strictly abide by the Constitution and laws. "We will correctly use the laws to protect the people, punish criminals and safeguard the nation's security," he said.

He said state security organs will rely on the cooperation and support of the people in dealing resolute blows to all acts detrimental to the security of the state. Articles 53 and 54 of the Constitution stipulate, he said, that the citizens of the People's Republic of China must abide by the Constitution and the laws, keep state secrets and safeguard the security, honor and interests of the motherland.

The minister said his ministry and the Ministry of Public Security are both organs under the State Council exercising the functions of people's democratic dictatorship. While each has its own responsibilities, he said, the two ministries will act in close coordination in consolidating and fortifying China's people's democratic dictatorship.

Answering a question, Ling Yun said the normal activities as well as the lawful rights and interests of foreigners in China have always been protected by Chinese laws and will continue to be protected in the future.

Closing Ceremony Begins

OW210717 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 21 (XINHUA) -- The closing ceremony of the First Session of the Sixth National People's Congress began at 3 p.m. here this afternoon. Altogether, 2,877 deputies are gathered in the Great Hall of the People to hear speeches by the president of the People's Republic of China, Li Xiannian, and the chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, Peng Zhen.

The congress is slated to adopt a number of resolutions, including one on Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the work of the government and another one on the report on the 1983 national economic and social development plan.

Members of the Sixth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference are attending the meeting as observers. Members of the diplomatic corps and foreign correspondents sit in the balconies as guests.

Today's meeting is presided over by Chen Pixian, executive chairman of the Presidium.

Li Xiannian Speaks at Closing

OW210759 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 21 (XINHUA) -- President Li Xiannian today called on the whole nation to unite and work hard with one heart and one mind to attain the magnificent goal of revitalizing China. Speaking at the closing meeting of the First Session of the Sixth National People's Congress, Li Xiannian expressed his gratitude to the congress for electing him president of the People's Republic of China. He said: "Together with my fellow deputies and the people of all our nationalities, I will do whatever little I can to promote our socialist modernization."

He congratulated the success of the current session of the National People's Congress and the First Session of the Sixth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, which is being held simultaneously with the congress. The congress will be of tremendous importance in promoting China's socialist material and spiritual civilization and in strengthening socialist democracy and the legal system, he said.

Li Xiannian noted: "The political and economic situation in our country is good. Our political line and basic principles and policies are correct. The political unity and stability throughout the country are being consolidated. Economic growth and our endeavors in all other spheres are expanding steadily on a sound basis."

He stressed that the central task of the entire nation at present is to carry out the spirit of the Twelfth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party and of the present NPC session, and continue to advance towards the magnificent goal of making China a modern socialist country with a high level of culture and democracy.

Li pointed out that adherence to the socialist road, people's democratic dictatorship, leadership by the Communist Party and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought constitute the four cardinal principles guiding the country. He urged all localities, departments and units to apply the four cardinal principles in their work and the laws, decrees, principles and policies that embody them. He went on: "Socialist economic growth is the focus of all our work. The future of China and the fundamental interests of the Chinese people hinge on steady economic growth in the 1980s and an invigorated economy in the 1990s, tasks that require much exertion on our part."

He stressed the need to earnestly implement the correct guidelines adopted since the third plenary session of the party's eleventh Central Committee and strive to do economic work better by continuing to be self-reliant and hard working.

It is also necessary, he said, to push ahead with organizational reforms and the restructuring of the economy, make the cadre ranks more revolutionary, younger, better educated and more professionally competent, build socialist spiritual civilization, strike at criminal activities, and rectify the work style of the cadres and improve standards of social conduct.

The president said that "we must do our best in our work and strive to avoid errors that can be averted. We should combine boldness in making reforms and blazing new trails with a strict scientific approach, think things over carefully, be resourceful and take steady action."

He asked government functionaries, leading cadres at all levels in particular, to be modest and prudent and guard against arrogance and impetuosity, maintain close ties with the people and serve them whole-heartedly. They must strictly abide by the law and observe discipline and never abuse their powers for personal gain.

President Li said: "The Chinese people love peace. The maintenance of a peaceful international environment is the common desire of the people of China and the rest of the world. We shall steadfastly pursue an independent foreign policy, continue to develop our relations with other countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and expand our economic cooperation, cultural exchange and friendly people-to-people contacts with them. We shall continue our efforts to strengthen our solidarity and co-operation with other Third World countries. Together with the people of other parts of the world, we are determined to contribute to the struggle against hegemonism and for world peace and human progress."

Li Discusses Taiwan

OW210800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0752 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 21 (XINHUA) -- President Li Xiannian of the People's Republic of China today urged the compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao and Chinese nationals residing abroad to contribute their share to reunification of the motherland.

Speaking at the closing ceremony of the First Session of the Sixth National People's Congress this afternoon, the president also expressed the hope that "the Taiwan authorities will put national interests above all else and join us in adding a new page to the annals of the Chinese nation."

Li Xiannian said: "As we devote ourselves to building our great motherland, we always have in mind our compatriots in Taiwan and the task of putting and end, at an earliest possible date, to the unfortunate division of the Chinese nation.

"Reunification of the motherland is the aspiration shared by the people of all our nationalities, including the people in Taiwan.

"We shall continue to work unremittingly for the peaceful reunification of our motherland in accordance with the message to the compatriots in Taiwan issued by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on January 1, 1979 and the nine-point principles proclaimed in September 1981."

Peng Zhen Addresses Closing

OW210815 Beijing XINHUA in English 0756 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 21 (XINHUA) -- Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, today called for mobilizing all forces to implement the Constitution and strengthen socialist democracy and legality. While thanking the session for electing him chairman of the Standing Committee, Peng Zhen pledged to join the people in implementing the Constitution in all fields and work for the socialist modernization of the country.

Speaking at the closing ceremony of the Sixth NPC First Session this afternoon, Peng Zhen said the promulgation and application of the Constitution have won warm support of the people of all nationalities in China. The job now is to see the it is put into effect in China's political, social and other spheres of life, he said.

Peng Zhen called on all state institutions, enterprises and establishments to set an example in conscientiously abiding by the Constitution. At the same time, he said, they must struggle resolutely against any act that contravenes the Constitution, endangers the socialist system and encroaches upon the rights of citizens. All state functionaries, especially leading cadres at all levels should cultivate a firm sense of socialist legality, strictly abide by the Constitution and relevant laws and regulations. Whoever ignores and violates the Constitution and laws must be criticized and made to make amends or if necessary punished according to law, he said.

11-12 Peng Zhen said the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee are empowered by the Constitution to supervise its implementation. They must live up to this responsibility by punishing serious violations of the Constitution and calling the offenders to account according to law. It is incumbent on the local people's congresses at all levels to ensure observance and enforcement of the Constitution and laws in their own administrative areas.

12-13 He demanded that trade unions, women's federations, the youth league and other public bodies, and residents' committees, villagers' committees and other grassroots mass organizations of self-management, as well as mass media do their best to spread knowledge of the Constitution, to call on the people to observe and defend the Constitution, and to expose and denounce all violations of the law.

14-15 Peng Zhen stressed the need to strengthen socialist democracy and legality in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

16-17 He said the system of people's congresses is China's fundamental political institution. People's congresses play a crucial role in the life of the state through performance of their constitutional functions and powers, and discussion and decision on important national and local issues with a strong sense of responsibility to the people.

18-20 In accordance with the Constitution, he noted, this Standing Committee of the Sixth National People's Congress will have more functions and powers than the previous one. The six special committees set up at this session will provide capable assistance to the congress and its Standing Committee. Proposals for deliberation and approval by the National People's Congress or its Standing Committee involve many important and complicated issues in our socialist modernization. The chief duty of the special committees is to help the congress or its Standing Committee to arrive at correct decisions by thoroughly investigating issues, taking note of opinions from all quarters, carefully considering all possible options and studying them in an objective, all-round and deep-going way.

21-22 He said that, in order to improve the socialist legal system, the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee should reinforce its legislative work.

23-24 It is necessary to extend appropriately the powers of the local authorities under unified central leadership and encourage the initiative of local as well as central authorities, he said.

25-26 In the vast rural areas, Peng Zhen said, administrative functions should be separated from the communes, and township people's congresses should be convened to elect township governments in accordance with the Constitution.

27-28 Peng Zhen said socialist democracy is the highest form of democracy in history. In China, socialist democracy has been restored and has extended since the downfall of the gang of four. He stressed the importance of institutionalizing and legalizing socialist democracy.

29-30 Peng Zhen said that China's socialist modernization program centers on economic development. It is essential for the people throughout the country to adhere to the four cardinal socialist principles, carry forward the spirit of self-reliance and hard work, and contribute to the modernization program.

He pointed out workers, peasants and intellectuals are the three basic forces of China's socialist society. "We should strengthen their unity and the unity of the people of all our nationalities a hundred-fold, and oppose any words or actions that are harmful to it," he stressed.

In conclusion, Peng Zhen called on workers, peasants, and intellectuals throughout the country to respect and learn from one another, unite and work together to achieve the four modernizations and make China a culturally advanced and highly democratic socialist country.

Session Closes 21 June

OW210837 Beijing XINHUA in English 0822 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 21 (XINHUA) -- The First Session of the Sixth National People's Congress ended today with a call on all Chinese people to unite and implement the Constitution, fulfil the Sixth Five-Year Plan, realize the modernization program and make China a socialist state with a high degree of culture and democracy.

The most important result of the 16-day NPC session was, by far, the production of a new state leadership that enjoys great popular support.

The congress also examined and approved the government work report, the 1983 plan for national economic and social development and the state final accounts for 1982.

The closing ceremony at the Great Hall of the People was declared open at 15:00 hours. Chen Pixian, the executive chairman, presided over the ceremony which was attended by 2,877 deputies.

Today's meeting adopted a resolution approving the government work report. The congress maintains that the last government effectively led and organized the Chinese people of all nationalities in carrying out socialist modernization and achieved great successes in all fields of work, the resolution says. The congress expresses satisfaction with the work of the State Council.

The government work report delivered by Zhao Ziyang, the resolution says, is marked by the spirit of seeking truth from facts. The tasks it sets for the country's political, economic, educational, scientific, cultural, national defence and diplomatic endeavors in the coming five years are practical and can be achieved through hard efforts.

The congress notes that socialist economic construction is the central task for the government and the people, the resolution says. They must always adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts and the policy for steady progress, do a good job of the economic readjustment, step up the reforms, concentrate funds on key projects, intensify the technical transformation of existing enterprises, ensure a steady growth of the national economy and lay a solid foundation for the economic take-off in the 1990s.

The meeting today also endorsed resolutions approving the report by Vice-Premier Yao Yilin on the 1983 plan for national economic and social development, the report by Minister of Finance Wang Bingqian on the state final accounts for 1982, the report by Vice-Chairman of the Fifth NPC Standing Committee Yang Shangkun, the report by President of the Supreme People's Court Jiang Hua and the report by Procurator-General Huang Huoqing.

Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, made a speech at the closing ceremony. He said that this NPC session has been a great success. It will exert a tremendous impact on China's effort to promote socialist material civilization and ethics and to strengthen socialist democracy and legal system, he said.

The president called on the entire nation to work hard with one heart and one mind, in the spirit of the present session, and continue the advance toward the magnificent goal of making China a modern socialist country with a high level of culture and democracy.

In his speech at the ceremony, Chairman Peng Zhen of the NPC Standing Committee said that all forces must be mobilized to put the Constitution into effect in the country's political, social and other spheres of life. He stressed the importance of strengthening socialist democracy and legality in accordance with the Constitution. "Guided by the Constitution, we must continue to advance unwaveringly toward the institutionalization and legalization of socialist democracy," he said.

He called on the workers, peasants and intellectuals throughout the country to unite, respect and learn from one another, work together and concentrate effort on socialist modernization.

The two speeches drew prolonged applause from the hall.

The ceremony was also attended by members of the Sixth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, leaders of the democratic parties, central government departments, and various services and arms of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Foreign diplomatic envoys in China and Beijing-based foreign correspondents were present as guests.

The closing ceremony ended with the singing of the national anthem of the PRC.

Military Commission Vice Chairmen

OW201044 Beijing XINHUA in English 1022 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 20 (XINHUA) -- Following are biographical notes of the four vice-chairmen of the Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China:

Ye Jianying

Born 1897; native of Meixian County, Guangdong Province.

He joined the Communist Party of China in 1927, and is now member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPC and vice-chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee.

During the first revolutionary civil war (1924-27), he participated in two eastward expeditions against the warlords, and served as deputy director of the instruction department of the Huangpu (Whampoa) Military Academy, and chief of staff at the General Command of the First Army of the National Revolutionary Army and commander of its Second Reorganized Division. He was one of the leaders of the Guangzhou uprising.

Later, he studied in Moscow. After his return, he became chief of staff at the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, president of the Red Army College, commander of Ruijin Garrison and commander of the Fujian-Jiangxi and Fujian military areas. During the Long March of the Red Army, he was commander of the First Column and chief of staff at the front headquarters. After arriving in northern Shaanxi, he participated in the peaceful settlement of the Xian Incident of December 12, 1936. During the war of resistance against Japan (1937-45), he served as chief of staff of the Eighth Route Army and did united front work. During the war of liberation (1946-49), he served as CPC member at the Beiping executive headquarters for military mediation, president of the North China Military and Political College, chairman of the Beiping Military Control Commission and mayor of Beiping. After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, he served as first secretary of the South China Sub-Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, commander of the South China military area, chairman of the Guangdong provincial government, mayor of Guangzhou, acting secretary of the Central-South China Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, vice-chairman of the National Defence Council, director of the department of supervision of the armed forces under the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, president and political commissar of the Academy of Military Science of the PLA, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, secretary-general and vice-chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, minister of national defence, and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress. He was elected member of the CPC Seventh Central Committee, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Eighth and Ninth Central Committee, and vice-chairman of the CPC Tenth and Eleventh Central Committee.

Xu Xiangqian

Born 1901; native of Wutai County, Shanxi Province.

He joined the Communist Party of China in 1927, and is now member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPC and vice-chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee.

He studied at the Huangpu (Whampoa) Military Academy in 1924 and took part in the first eastward expedition against the warlords. In 1925, he became political instructor and staff officer with the rank of major in the Second Army of the National Revolutionary Army, and then deputy regiment commander. In 1927, he was group leader at the Central Military and Political Academy in Wuhan and took part in the Guangzhou uprising in December of the same year, serving as leader of the Sixth Detachment of the Workers' Red Guards. Then he became chief of staff and commander of the Fourth Division of the Red Army, deputy commander of the 11th Army and concurrently deputy commander of its 31st Division, and chief of staff and then commander of the Fourth Army of the Red Army. In November 1931, he became commander-in-chief of the Fourth Front Army of the Red Army, and later took part in the Long March. During the war of resistance against Japan (1937-45), he was deputy commander of the 129th Division of the Eighth Route Army, commander of its First Column in Shandong, deputy commander of the joint defence forces in Yanan and acting president of the Anti-Japanese Military and Political College there. During the war of liberation (1946-49), he served as deputy commander of the North China military area, and commander and concurrently political commissar of the 18th Army Group and of the First Army Group.

After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, he served successively as chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, vice-chairman of the National Defence Council, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and vice-premier of the State Council and concurrently minister of national defence. He was elected member of the Seventh and Eighth Central Committee of the CPC and elected additional member of the Political Bureau of the Eighth Central Committee at its Eleventh Plenary Session. He was also member of the CPC Ninth and Tenth Central Committee and member of the Political Bureau of the Eleventh Central Committee.

Nie Rongzhen

Born 1899; native of Jiangjin County, Sichuan Province.

He joined the Communist Party of China in 1923, and is now member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPC and vice-chairman of its Military Commission.

He went to France on a work-study program in 1919, and studied in the Soviet Union in 1924. In September 1925, he became secretary and concurrently political instructor at the Huangpu (Whampoa) Military Academy. He joined the northern expeditionary war, serving as special representative of the Military Commission of the Guangdong-Guangxi Committee of the CPC. He took part in the Nanchang uprising of 1927, serving as secretary of the provisional military commission in charge of preparation for the uprising, and as party representative to the 11th Army. After participating in the Guangzhou uprising, he became secretary of the Military Commission of the Guangdong provincial party committee. After 1930, he worked in Tianjin, Shanghai and other Kuomingtang-controlled areas. After 1932, he served as deputy director of the General Political Department of the Red Army and political commissar of its First Army Group. During the war of resistance against Japan (1937-45), he was successively deputy commander of the 115th Division of the Eighth Route Army, secretary of the Shangxi-Qahar-Hebei Sub-Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, and commander and concurrently political commissar of the Shanxi-Qahar-Hebei military area. During the war of liberation (1946-49), he served as secretary of the Shanxi-Qahar-Hebei Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, second secretary of its North China Bureau, and commander of the North China military area. After 1949, he served as commander of Beijing-Tianjin Garrison, chairman of the Beijing Military Control Commission, mayor of Beijing, acting chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, vice-chairman of the National Defence Council, vice-premier of the State Council and concurrently minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission and chairman of the PLA's Science and Technology Commission for National Defence. He was elected vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Fourth and Fifth National People's Congress, and member of the Seventh through the Tenth Central Committee of the CPC. He was elected additional member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Eighth Central Committee at its Eleventh Plenary Session. He was also member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Eleventh Central Committee.

Yang Shangkun

Born 1907; native of Tongnan County, Sichuan Province.

He joined the Chinese Communist Youth League in 1925, and became a member of the Communist Party of China in 1926. He is now member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPC, and executive vice-chairman and concurrently secretary-general of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee.

After 1925, he took part in the students movement in Sichuan and Shanghai. In 1927, he began his studies at Sun Yat-sen University in Moscow. After 1931, he served successively as director of the Propaganda Department of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and secretary of its leading party members' group, head of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, vice-president of the Party School in the central revolutionary base area, director of the Political Department of the First Front Army of the Red Army, deputy director of the General Political Department of the Red Army, and political commissar of the 3rd Army Group of the Red Army. He took part in the Long March and attended the Zunyi conference as a non-voting participant. After reaching northern Shaanxi, he served as director of the Political Department of the Field Army of the Red Army. He became secretary of the northern Bureau of the CPC Central Committee in 1937 and secretary-general of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee in 1945. After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, he served as director of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee, deputy secretary-general of the CPC Central Committee and alternate member of its Secretariat. He became member of the Secretariat of the Guangdong provincial party committee in 1965. After 1978, he served successively as second secretary of the Guangdong provincial party committee and deputy governor of Guangdong; first secretary of the Guangzhou City Revolutionary Committee; and Standing Committee member and secretary-general of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee. He was elected alternate member of the CPC Sixth Central Committee, and member of the CPC Eighth and Eleventh Central Committee. He was also vice-chairman and concurrently secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress, and Standing Committee member of the First, Second, Third and Fifth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Military Commission Members

OW201335 Beijing XINHUA in English 1308 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 20 (XINHUA) -- Following are biographical notes of Yu Qiuli, Yang Dezhi and Hong Xuezhi, members of the Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China.

(The biography of Zhang Aiping, another member of the commission, is included in the biographical notes of the state councillors -- editor.)

Yu Qiuli

Born 1914; native of Jian County, Jiangxi Province.

He joined the Communist Youth League in 1929 and became a member of the Communist Party of China in 1931. He is now member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the CPC, director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and deputy secretary-general of the Military Commission under the CPC Central Committee.

After 1929, he served as squadron leader of the Jian Red Guards detachment and political commissar of a regiment of the Second Army Group of the Red Army. He took part in the Long March. During the war of resistance against Japan (1937-45), he was political commissar of a detachment of the 120th Division and of a regiment of the 358th Brigade and director of the brigade's Political Department. During the war of liberation (1946-49), he was political commissar of a brigade of the 120th Division and political commissar of a column. After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, he became deputy political commissar of the Southwest Military and Political College, commandant and concurrently political commissar of the Second Advanced Infantry School, director of the General Financial Department under the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, and political commissar of the PLA General Logistics Department. After 1958, he served as minister of petroleum industry and secretary of the leading party members' group in the ministry, first vice-minister and secretary-general of the State Planning Commission and later minister in charge of the commission. After 1975, he became vice-premier of the State Council, minister of the State Planning Commission and secretary of the leading party members' group in the commission, minister of the State Energy Commission and secretary of the leading party members' group in the commission, and state councillor. He was elected member of the Ninth and Tenth CPC Central Committee, and member of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the Eleventh CPC Central Committee.

Yang Dezhī

Born 1910; native of Zhuzhou, Hunan Province.

He joined the Communist Party of China in 1928 and is now member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, chief of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Army, member of the Standing Committee and deputy secretary-general of the Military Commission under the CPC Central Committee.

During the Red Army period, he served successively as fighter, squad and platoon leader, and company, battalion, regiment and division commander. During the war of resistance against Japan (1937-45), he served successively as a team leader in the Anti-Japanese Military and Political College, head of a detachment in the Hebei-Shandong-Henan border area, commander of a column in the 18th Army Group, commander of the Hebei-Shandong-Henan military area, and commander of the First Training Brigade in Yanan. During the liberation war period (1946-49), he served successively as commander of the First Column in the Shanxi-Hebei-Shandong-Henan area, commander of the Second Column in the Shanxi-Qahar-Hebei area, commander of the Shanxi-Qahar-Hebei Field Army, commander of the 19th Army Group, commander of the Ningxia military area, commander of the Shaanxi military area, member of the CPC Central Committee's Northwest Bureau, member of the Northwest Military and Administrative Committee and member of the Shaanxi provincial party committee. After the People's Republic of China was founded in 1949, he became commander of the 19th Army Group of the Chinese People's Volunteers, deputy commander and commander of the Volunteers, director of the campaign study department of the PLA Military Academy, commander of the PLA Jinan units, vice-minister of national defence, first secretary of the Shandong provincial party committee, commander of the PLA Wuhan units, and commander of the PLA Kunming units. He was elected alternate member and member of the CPC Eighth Central Committee, member of the CPC Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Central Committee, and member of the Secretariat of the CPC Eleventh Central Committee.

Hong Xuezhi

Born in 1913; a native of Jinzhai County, Anhui Province.

He joined the Communist Party of China in May 1929 and is now member of the CPC Central Committee, deputy secretary-general of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee and director of the General Logistics Department of the People's Liberation Army.

Beginning in March 1929, he worked as squad leader, platoon leader, company commander, company political instructor, battalion political commissar, and director of the political department of a regiment, a division and then of the Fourth Army, of the Red Army. After March 1938, he was group leader, detachment leader, deputy leader of a brigade, regiment commander, and vice-principal of the Fifth Branch, of the Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Military and Political College; commander of the Yanfu military area in northern Jiangsu; and chief of staff of a division and a deputy division commander of the New Fourth Army. After July 1946, he was commander of the Heilongjiang military area; commander of a column of the Fourth Field Army; first deputy commander of a corps; and deputy commander of the Guangdong military area. After Autumn 1950, he was deputy commander, and director of the logistics department, of the Chinese People's Volunteers; and director, and secretary of the party committee, of the General Logistics Department of the PLA. After April 1960, he was director of the Department of Heavy Industry of Jilin Province and secretary of its CPC leading members' group. After September 1977, he was director of the Office in Charge of the National Defence Industry under the State Council and secretary of its CPC leading members' group; director of the General Logistics Department of the PLA; and member of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee. He was member of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress, alternate member of the Eighth CPC Central Committee and member of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

Vice Premiers

OW201129 Beijing XINHUA in English 1051 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 20 (XINHUA) -- Following are short biographies of the four vice-premiers of the State Council of the People's Republic of China:

Wan Li

Born 1916; native of Dongping County, Shandong Province.

He joined the Communist Party of China in 1936, and is now member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPC and member of its Secretariat.

During the war of resistance against Japan (1937-45), he served as secretary of a county party committee, head of the propaganda department and of the organization department of a prefectural party committee, deputy head of the propaganda department of the western Shandong area party committee, and secretary of the second, seventh and eighth prefectural party committees of the Hebei-Shandong-Henan area. During the war of liberation (1946-49), he served as member and secretary-general of the party committee of the Hebei-Shandong-Henan area. After the liberation of Nanjing in April 1949, he was deputy director of the financial and economic committee of the Nanjing Military Control Commission, head of its economic department and director of its construction bureau.

After the founding of the People's Republic of China in October 1949, he served as deputy head and then head of the industrial department of the Southwest China Military and Administrative Committee, vice minister of building, minister of urban construction, secretary of the Beijing municipal party committee, deputy mayor of Beijing and vice-chairman of the Beijing Municipal Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. After 1970, he became secretary of the Beijing municipal party committee and vice-chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee; minister of railways and head of the provisional leading party members' group in the ministry; first vice-minister of light industry and first deputy head of the party nucleus in the ministry. After 1977, he served successively as first secretary of the Anhui provincial party committee, chairman of the Anhui provincial Revolutionary Committee and first political commissar of the Anhui military area, minister in charge of the State Agricultural Commission, chairman of the Central Afforestation Commission, and vice-premier of the State Council. He was elected member of the Secretariat of the CPC Eleventh Central Committee.

Yao Yilin

Born 1917; native of Guichi County, Anhui Province.

He joined the Communist Party of China in 1935, and is now alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPC, and member of its Secretariat.

After 1934, he worked in the association for armed national self-defence at Qinghua University and, later, served as secretary of the leading party members' group in the Beijing students' association, assistant at the propaganda department of the Northern Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and then head of the propaganda department of the Tianjin municipal party committee. During the war of resistance against Japan (1937-45), he worked as secretary of the Tianjin municipal party committee, secretary-general of the Hebei provincial party committee and head of its propaganda department, head of the propaganda department of the Hebei-Rehe-Liaoning area party committee, and secretary-general of the Northern Shanxi-Qahar-Hebei Sub-Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and of its Shanxi-Qahar-Hebei Bureau. During the war of liberation (1946-49), he served as director of the industrial bureau of the Shanxi-Qahar-Hebei Border Area People's Government and deputy director of its financial and economic office, and head of the industry and commerce department of the North China People's Government. After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, he became vice-minister of trade and then of commerce and deputy secretary of the leading party members' groups in the two ministries, deputy head of the Finance and Trade Department of the CPC Central Committee, deputy director of the Office of Finance and Trade under the State Council, minister of commerce and secretary of the leading party members' group in the ministry, director of the Political Department under the CPC Central Committee for the Finance and Trade Ministries, and deputy secretary of the party committee for the Finance and Trade Ministries of the State Council.

After 1973, he served as first vice minister of foreign trade, minister of commerce and secretary of the leading party members' group in the ministry, deputy secretary-general of the CPC Central Committee, director of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee, secretary-general of the Committee of Financial and Economic Affairs under the State Council, minister in charge of the State Planning Commission and secretary of its leading party members' group, and vice-premier of the State Council. He was elected alternate member of the CPC Eighth and Tenth Central Committee, and member of the CPC Eleventh Central Committee Secretariat.

Li Peng

Born 1928; native of Chengdu City, Sichuan Province.

He joined the Communist Party of China in 1945, and is now member of the Central Committee of the CPC.

After 1941, he studied at Yanan Institute of Natural Sciences, Yanan Middle School and Zhangjiakou Industrial School. After 1946, he served as technician at the Shanxi-Qahar-Hebei Electric Company, assistant manager and party branch secretary of the Harbin Oils and Fats Corporation. After 1948, he studied at Moscow Power Institute and was elected president of the Association of the Chinese Students in the USSR. After 1955, he served successively as deputy director and chief engineer of the Fengman power station, deputy chief engineer of the North-East China Electric Power Administration and director of its distribution department, and director of the Fuxin power plant in Liaoning Province. After 1966, he served as acting secretary of the party committee of the Beijing Power Supply Bureau and chairman of its Revolutionary Committee; deputy secretary of the party committee of the Beijing Electric Power Administration, vice-chairman of its Revolutionary Committee, its deputy director and then its director, and secretary of its leading party members' group. After 1979, he served successively as vice-minister and then minister of power industry and secretary of the leading party members' group in the ministry; and first vice-minister of water resources and electric power, and deputy secretary of its leading party members' group.

Tian Jiyun

Born 1929; native of Feicheng County, Shandong Province.

He joined the Communist Party of China in 1945, and is now member of the Central Committee of the CPC.

After 1947, he was head of a land reform work team. After 1949, he served as confidential secretary of the financial take-over department of the Guiyang Military Control Commission, class instructor at Guiyang People's Revolutionary University and at the Guizhou provincial training centre for financial cadres. After 1953, he served as deputy head and then head of the secretarial section under the Guizhou provincial department of finance, deputy director and then director of its general office, head of its planning section and of its budgetary division and then its deputy director; and deputy director of the financial and monetary division of the office of financial and economic affairs under the Southwest China Bureau of the CPC Central Committee. After 1969, he served in Sichuan Province successively as deputy head of the management and control section of the group in charge of finance and trade under the provincial Revolutionary Committee, deputy director and then director of the provincial bureau of finance and secretary of its leading party members' group, director of the provincial department of finance and secretary of its leading party members' group, and deputy secretary-general of the State Council.

State Councillors

OW201205 Beijing XINHUA in English 1114 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 20 (XINHUA) -- Following are biographical notes of the 10 state councillors of the People's Republic of China:

Fang Yi

Born 1916; native of Xiamen City, Fujian Province.

He joined the Chinese Communist Youth League in 1930, and became member of the Communist Party of China in 1931. He is now member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPC. After 1930, he served as secretary of a district party committee, and head of the propaganda department and secretary of a municipal youth league committee. After August 1937, he served as head of the mass movement department of the Hubei provincial party committee, secretary of the eastern Hubei special party committee, secretary of the eastern Anhui provincial party committee, director of the Political Department of the Fifth Detachment of the New Fourth Army, director of the Huainan Administrative Office, vice-chairman of the Jiangsu-Anhui border area government, and member of the Central China Subbureau of the CPC Central Committee. After 1946, he became deputy director of the East China Financial and Economic Office, and vice-chairman of the Shandong Provincial People's Government. After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, he served successively as vice-chairman of the Fujian Provincial People's Government, deputy secretary of the Fujian provincial party committee, deputy mayor of Shanghai, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of Financial and Economic affairs, vice-minister of finance, representative at China's economic mission in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission, minister in charge of the Commission for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries and secretary of its leading party members' group, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission, vice-premier of the State Council, and state councillor. He was elected alternate member of the Eighth and Ninth Central Committee of the CPC, member of the CPC Tenth Central Committee, and member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the CPC Eleventh Central Committee.

Gu Mu

Born 1914; native of Rongcheng County, Shandong Province.

He joined the Chinese Communist Youth League in 1931 and became member of the Communist Party of China in 1932. He is now member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the CPC. After 1931, he engaged in revolutionary activities in the Jiaodong area, Shandong Province. Later, he came to Beiping and took part in the activities of the League of Left-Wing Writers as one of its principal leaders. After the outbreak of the war of resistance against Japan (1937-45), he served as secretary of the party working committee in the 112th Division of the Northeast Army; chief secretary of the Shandong Sub-Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and head of its United Front Work Department; secretary of the Binhai prefectural party committee and concurrently political commissar of the Binhai military sub-area; secretary-general of the East China Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; secretary of the Xinhailian special party committee and concurrently political commissar of Xinhailian Garrison; deputy secretary of the Central-South Shandong area party committee and concurrently deputy political commissar of the Central-South Shandong military area.

After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, he served successively as secretary of the Jinan City party committee, mayor of Jinan and political commissar of Jinan Garrison; deputy secretary of the Shanghai municipal party committee; vice-minister of the State Capital Construction Commission; deputy director of the Third Office of the State Council; vice-minister of the State Economic Commission and deputy secretary of its leading party members' group; director of the Political Department for the Industrial and Transport and Communications Ministries; minister in charge of the State Capital Construction Commission and secretary of its leading party members' group; chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the State Capital Construction Commission and leader of its party nucleus group; vice-premier of the State Council and concurrently minister in charge of the State Capital Construction Commission; minister in charge of the Administrative Commission of Import and Export Affairs and of the Foreign Investment Control Commission and secretary of their leading party members' groups; and state councillor. He was elected member of the CPC Tenth and Eleventh Central Committee, and member of the Secretariat of the CPC Eleventh Central Committee.

Kang Shien

Born 1915; native of Huaian County, Hebei Province.

He joined the Communist Party of China in 1936, and is now member of the Central Committee of the CPC. In 1936 he was leader of the vanguards for national liberation at Qinghua University, and executive committee member of the Qinghua Students' Association for National Salvation. After 1937, he served successively as director of the battlefield mobilization committee of Shuoxian County in Shanxi Province, director of the United Front Work Department of the Shuoxian County party committee, head of the organization section of a regiment of the Fourth Column of the Dare-To-Die Corps, director of the organization department of the Taiyuan district branch of the League of Self-Sacrifice for National Salvation, and commissioner of the administrative office of the eighth sub-district of the Shanxi-Suiyuan area. After 1946, he served as director of the political department of the Yanmen military area of the Shanxi-Suiyuan area, and of the 9th Division of the First Field Army. After 1949, he served as chief Army representative at the Yumen oilfield and secretary of its party committee, director of the Northwest Petroleum Administration, director of the Beijing General Petroleum Administration, vice-minister of petroleum industry and secretary of the ministry's party committee. After 1969, he successively served as deputy director of the Jianghan oilfield operation, first deputy head of the party nucleus and first vice-minister in the Ministry of Fuel and Chemical Industries, minister of petroleum and chemical industries and head of the party nucleus there, vice-premier of the State Council, minister in charge of the State Economic Commission and secretary of its leading party members' group, member of the Financial and Economic Commission under the State Council, vice minister of the State Energy Commission, minister of petroleum industry and secretary of its leading party members' group, and state councillor. He was elected member of the Eleventh Central Committee of the CPC.

Chen Muhua

Born 1921; native of Qingtian County, Zhejiang Province.

She joined the Communist Party of China in 1938, and is now alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPC.

After March 1938, she served as military affairs assistant at the training department of the Third Branch School of the Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Military and Political College, staff officer of the 5th Regiment of Yanan Garrison, staff officer at the education section of the headquarters of an army group and secretary at the economic construction section of its logistics department. After 1945, she served as staff officer at the Rehe military area, political assistant at the Northeast China Railway Administration, and political deputy director of the Central Hospital of the Administration for the Ch'ie Changchun Railway. After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, she served as a division chief in the transport department of the State Planning Commission, deputy director of the Bureau of Complete Plants under the General Bureau for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries, and a deputy bureau director in the Commission for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries. After 1971, she served as minister of economic relations with foreign countries and secretary of the leading party members' group in the ministry, vice-premier of the State Council, chairman of the Central Committee for Patriotic State Family Planning Commission, state councillor and concurrently minister of foreign economic relations and trade and secretary of the leading party members' group in the ministry. She was elected member of the CPC Tenth Central Committee and alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Eleventh Central Committee.

Ji Pengfei

Born 1910; native of Linyi County, Shanxi Province.

He joined the Communist Party of China in 1933, and is now member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC.

After 1931, he served as head of the Health Department of the 5th Army Group of the Red Army, deputy director of the Health Department of the Central Military Commission and director of its department in charge of health services in the rear areas. He studied at the Central Party School and the Institute of Marxism-Leninism in 1937. Afterwards, he served as political commissar of the 3rd Brigade of the New Fourth Army, secretary of the fourth prefectoral party committee, political commissar of the Central Jiangsu military area and concurrently director of its Political Department. After 1945, he served as commander and concurrently political commissar of the 7th Column, secretary of the Central Jiangsu area party committee, political commissar of the Central Jiangsu military area, deputy political commissar of the 7th Army Group and concurrently director of its Political Department. After 1949, he served successively as China's ambassador to the German Democratic Republic, vice-foreign minister, foreign minister, member and concurrently secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the Fourth National People's Congress, vice-chairman and concurrently secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the Fifth NPC, vice-premier and concurrently secretary-general of the State Council, secretary of the leading party members' group of the departments directly under the State Council, state councillor, and head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee. He was elected member of the CPC Tenth and Eleventh Central Committee.

Zhang Jingfu

Born 1914; native of Feidong County, Anhui Province.

He joined the Communist Party of China in 1935, and is now member of the Central Committee of the CPC.

After 1934, he joined revolutionary work in Shanghai and later served as member of the leading party members' group in the Shanghai National Salvation Education Society and member of the battlefield special party branch committee. After 1938, he served successively as Standing Committee member of the Anhui provincial party committee and head of its Propaganda Department; Standing Committee member of the Hubei-Henan-Anhui area party committee, and director of its Mass Movement Department; secretary of the East Anhui provincial party committee; director of the Political Department of the Fifth Detachment of the New Fourth Army, deputy director of the Political Department of the army's Jiangbei (north of the Yangtze) Command and of the Second Division, and political commissar of the Fourth Brigade of the division; and director of the Propaganda Department of the Huainan district party committee. After 1945, he served as political commissar of the Second Military Sub-Area of Southern Shandong; prefectural party secretary; deputy director of the Central-South Shandong Administrative Office; and deputy party secretary of Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province, and its deputy mayor. After the autumn of 1949, he served as director of the Zhejiang Provincial Committee of Financial and Economic Affairs and Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee; deputy director of the Committee of Financial and Economic Affairs of the East China Administrative Committee; vice-minister of local industry and secretary of the leading party members' group in the ministry; vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, secretary of its leading party members' group and concurrently vice-minister of the State Science and Technology Commission. After 1975, he became minister of finance and secretary of its leading party members' group; member and deputy secretary-general of the Committee of Financial and Economic Affairs under the State Council; governor and first party secretary of Anhui Province and first political commissar of the provincial military area; state councillor, minister in charge of the State Economic Commission and secretary of its leading party members' group. He was elected alternate member of the Eighth Central Committee of the CPC and member of its Eleventh Central Committee; and Standing Committee member of the Third and Fourth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Zhang Aiping

Born 1910; native of Daxian County, Sichuan Province.

He joined the Chinese Communist Youth League in 1926 and became a member of the Communist Party of China in 1928. He is now member of the CPC Central Committee and deputy secretary-general of its Military Commission.

He took part in the student and peasant movements after 1925, and joined the Red Army in 1929. He served successively as detachment commander, secretary-general of the Central Bureau of the Communist Youth League, head of the Central Detachment of the Young Pioneers, alternate member of the Central Executive Committee of the Chinese Soviet Republic, director of the political department of a division of the Third Army Group of the Red Army, and political commissar and concurrently commander of the Calvary Regiment under the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee. He took part in the Long March in 1934.

During the war of resistance against Japan (1937-45), he served successively as secretary of the Henan-Anhui-Jiangsu party committee; political commissar of a column of the Eighth Route Army and commander of a detachment; deputy commander of the Third Division of the New Fourth Army and concurrently deputy commander of the Northern Jiangsu military area, and commander of the Fourth Division and concurrently commander of the Huabei military area. During the war of liberation (1946-49), he served as deputy commander of the Central China military area, member of the front party committee of the Third Field Army, and commander and concurrently political commissar of the naval force of the East China military area. After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, he served successively as commander of the Zhejiang military area, commander of the Zhejiang military area, commander of the Seventh Army Group, chief of staff of the East China military area and of the Third Field Army, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, deputy director of the Office of National Defence Industries, chairman of the Science and Technology Commission for National Defense of the PLA, vice-premier of the State Council, and state councillor and concurrently minister of national defence. He was elected alternate member of the CPC Eighth Central Committee and member of the CPC Eleventh Central Committee.

Wu Xueqian

Born 1921; native of Shanghai.

He joined the Communist Party of China in 1939, and is now member of the Central Committee of the CPC.

After 1938, he was a group leader in the Students' Association for National Salvation, a front organization of the Shanghai underground party organization; member and then secretary of a committee (also under the Shanghai underground party organization) in charge of party work in middle schools; and head of the liaison office of the Urban Work Department of the Central China Bureau of the CPC Central Committee in Huainan. After 1944, he was member, deputy secretary and then secretary of the student work committee of the Shanghai underground party organization, and member of the underground Shanghai municipal party committee. After 1949, he served successively as secretary-general of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Communist Youth League, representative of the league's Central Committee at the World Federation of Democratic Youth, deputy director and then director of the International Liaison Department of the league's Central Committee and member of its Standing Committee, and division chief and then bureau director in the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee. After 1978, he served as deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, first vice-minister and then minister of foreign affairs and secretary of the leading party members' group of the Foreign Ministry. He was member of the Fifth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Wang Bingqian

Born 1925; native of Lixian County, Hebei Province.

He joined the Communist Party of China in 1940, and is now member of the Central Committee of the CPC. He started revolutionary work in 1939 as a secretary. After 1946, he served as assistant in the Auditing Committee and Office of Financial and Economic Affairs of the Central Hebei District, and then a section member in the Department of Financial Affairs of the Central Hebei Administrative Office.

In 1948, he became deputy section head of the Auditing Division of the Department of Financial Affairs of the North China People's Government. After 1949, he served in the Ministry of Finance successively as section head, division head, deputy director and then director of a department, vice-minister, minister, and deputy secretary and then secretary of the leading party members' group.

Song Ping

Born 1917; native of Juxian County, Shandong Province.

He joined the Communist Party of China in 1937, and is now member of the Central Committee of the CPC.

After 1938, he studied at the Central Party School and Institute of Marxism-Leninism in Yanan, and served as assistant at the department of studies of the Central Party School and as chief of the organization section and then head of the department of studies of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism. He also served successively as research worker at the Central Office of Party Affairs Studies; assistant secretary at the Propaganda Department of the South-China Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; director of the data section of the Chongqing XINHUA DAILY, chief secretary of its editorial department and its secretary-general; head of the Chongqing branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY; and political secretary to Comrade Zhou Enlai who headed the CPC delegation in Nanjing. After 1946, he served as deputy district party secretary in Harbin, director of the public enterprises department and organization department of the Harbin Trade Union Council. After 1949, he served as director of the department of cultural and educational affairs of the Northeast China Trade Union Council, and the council's secretary-general and then its vice-president; member of the State Planning Commission and director of its labour and wages planning bureau; vice-minister of labour, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission; member of the Northwest China Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and director of its planning committee. After 1972, he served as secretary and then first secretary of the Gansu provincial party committee, vice-chairman and then chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, and first political commissar of the Gansu military area; second political commissar of the Lanzhou units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; first vice-minister of the State Planning Commission and deputy secretary of its leading party members' group. He was elected member of the CPC Eleventh Central Committee.

Court President, Procurator General

OW201253 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 20 (XINHUA) -- Following are biographical notes of Zheng Tianxiang, president of the Supreme People's Court, and Yang Yichen, procurator-general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate:

Zheng Tianxiang

Born 1914; native of Liangcheng County, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.

He joined the Communist Party of China in 1936, and is now member of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC.

After December 1953, he studied at the Northern Shaanxi College and then worked as an assistant in its discipline section.

After January 1939, he served as section chief in the propaganda department of the Beiyue district party committee in the Shanxi-Qahar-Hebei border area, deputy secretary of the Fuping County party committee and Comrade Nie Rongzhen's secretary, and was elected delegate to the Seventh National Congress of the CPC. After June 1945, he served as commissioner for southern Suiyuan in the Suiyuan-Inner Mongolia area, and section chief of the Propaganda Department of the North China Bureau of the CPC Central Committee. After 1949, he served as deputy secretary and then secretary of the Baotou City party committee, and mayor of Baotou; member of the Standing Committee of the Beijing municipal party committee, its deputy secretary, member of its Secretariat and its secretary-general. After 1975, he served as deputy director of the Beijing Municipal Construction Commission, secretary of the Beijing municipal party committee, and vice-chairman of the Beijing Municipal Revolutionary Committee. After May 1978, he served as first vice-minister and then minister of the Seventh Ministry of Machine-Building, first deputy secretary and then secretary of its leading party members' group, and also advisor to the ministry. In April 1983, he became deputy secretary of the leading party members' group in the Supreme People's Court.

Yang Yichen

Born 1914; native of Faku County, Liaoning Province.

He joined the Communist Party of China in 1936, and he is now member of the Central Committee of the CPC.

He took part in the December 9th student movement of 1935, and joined the Beiping students' mobile drama troupe in July 1937, which was part of the progressive art movement of the time. He went to Yanan in 1938 and studied at the Institute of Marxism-Leninism. Then he worked successively as head of the propaganda department of the third prefectoral party committee in the Southern Hebei district, deputy secretary of the seventh prefectoral party committee under the Central Plains Sub-Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, secretary of the first prefectoral party committee in Liaoji Province, and secretary of the second prefectoral party committee in Liaobei Province. After 1948, he served successively as vice-chairman of the Liaobei provincial government, chairman of the Liaozi provincial government, secretary of the Liaozi provincial party committee, deputy governor of Heilongjiang Province and secretary of the Heilongjiang provincial party committee. After 1972, he served successively as vice-chairman and then chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Heilongjiang Province, secretary and then first secretary of the Heilongjiang provincial party committee, and first political commissar of the Heilongjiang military area. In April 1983, he was appointed deputy secretary of the leading party members' group in the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

RENMIN RIBAO Editorial

HK211042 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jun 83 p 1

[Editorial: "The Joy of 1 Billion People"]

[Text] Encouraging news is passed on from the First Session of the Sixth NPC: New State leaders have been elected and appointed, and the new leading organ of the state has been formed! This is a great happy event for our 1 billion people. We extend our warm congratulations to the success of the election!

This session fully represents the will of all nationalities throughout the country, by electing Li Xiannian as chairman and Ulanhu as vice chairman of the PRC, electing Peng Zhen as chairman of the Standing Committee of the Sixth NPC, appointing Zhao Ziyang as premier of the State Council, and electing Deng Xiaoping as chairman of the PRC Central Military Commission. This election marks a great stride toward institutionalization and normalization of the leading system of our state. The new Constitution adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC last year laid down a sound legal foundation for our state's leading system. Our practice since the founding of the PRC has shown that the setting up of the post of state president is a very necessary step toward amplifying the state system. Now, more than one decade after the abolishment of the post, our People's Republic resumes the election of state president and vice president according to the law. This is a great event in our country's political life which conforms with our national conditions and our people's will. The setting up of the Central Military Commission as a state organ which provides leadership to the Armed Forces of the state is unprecedented in the history of the People's Republic. The election of Deng Xiaoping as chairman of the Central Military Commission is extremely important for the building of China's Armed Forces and the security, strength, and prosperity of the country.

Elected by deputies on behalf of the people of all nationalities throughout the country, the members of the new state leading body are surely supported by the people. The composition of the newly elected state leaders embodies the concept of forming leadership in "three echelons." The first echelon is composed of the most senior veteran revolutionaries who, holding state leading posts, are responsible for comprehensive planning and providing guidelines. The second echelon is composed of some backbone elements who are actually operating state leading organs in the frontline. Under the historical conditions of a certain period in the future a large country like ours needs the service of these veteran comrades as the central leadership of the state, because they are experienced, long-tested, and have foresight, and always keep the overall situation in their mind. As for the third echelon, its cultivation has already been placed on the agenda. This three-echelon formation of the state leading organ and leading bodies at all levels is an important guarantee for China's prolonged political stability and for the continuity of the principles and policies of the Communist Party and the state.

All power of our state belongs to the people. Only under the control of the people can a country become prosperous; and only with the support of the people can a government be powerful. Showing great concern for the election of state leaders, all the people of China, with the deputies as their agents, elected to the state leading posts these elements who have proved, through their practice in revolution and construction, to be qualified to represent the fundamental interests of the people, to be wholly devoted to the service to the people, and to be capable of providing leadership to socialist modernization. This fully shows the concern of the people of all nationalities for the great future of our socialist motherland, and reflects the situation of stability, unity, and prosperity in our country. Let us closely rally around the new state leading organ and new state leaders and work hard to build up our great motherland!

DATE I. 21 Jun 83

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS
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TEXT NANFANG RIBAO ON NEW SHENZHEN PERSONNEL SYSTEM

HK210131 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jun 83 p 1

[Report by Li Tongbo: "Shenzhen Special Zone Carries out Bold Reforms in the Personnel System"]

[Text] In accordance with the principle of "doing new things in a new way and doing special things in a special way," the Shenzhen special zone has instituted a brand-new cadre personnel system with various forms such as advertising vacancies to be filled, borrowing, part-time jobs, selecting the best from among candidates, sending people to assist departments of the same trade or profession, cooperation in tackling difficult problems, contracting projects, and so on. This will make the best use of our manpower and the best use of each person's talents.

Beginning now, the Shenzhen special zone will conduct overall reforms in the personnel system and has formulated the following major stipulations:

-- All those who have applied to work in the special zone and have a letter issued by their respective units for this purpose will be registered by the personnel bureau according to different categories, and will be selected by units which need them. Contracts will be signed with the successful applicants for employment. Regarding applicants recommended by individuals to units which need them, they should go through procedures for employment only after the unit which needs them has submitted an application form to the city personnel bureau and obtained the latter's approval.

-- All those who have real ability and learning, have been transferred to the special zone, and have passed relevant examinations can be promoted to leading posts or given technical titles.

-- Directors and managers of factories and enterprises are elected, invited for service, and contracted for certain terms of service. Votes of confidence will be cast during their terms of service. Those who fail to gain half the votes should resign or should be relieved of their posts. Leading cadres who are not elected should go back to their original posts and take up their original work or they may be allowed to become ordinary cadres, workers, peasants, or residents.

-- In order to make the best use of our manpower and the best use of each person's talents, the Shenzhen special zone also allows cadres to take up part-time jobs and encourages professional technical cadres to carry out scientific research. If cadres have the time and energy, they may take up part-time jobs in their spare time while properly fulfilling their duties. They may keep the payments thus obtained. If part-time jobs are arranged between units, the payments should be handled by relevant units but a portion of the payments should be given to those concerned as an award. Retired cadres and cadres on recuperation leave who are physically fit for taking up part-time jobs and who are willing to do so may look for part-time jobs themselves (or with the help of the personnel bureau). They can keep payments thus obtained.

LAST LINE

NANFANG RIBAO Commentator's Article

HK210217 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jun 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "On the 'Black Gauze Cap' of Factory Directors"]

[Text] The most eye-catching stipulation concerning the personnel system formulated by the Shenzhen Special Zone is the one concerning the reform in appointing and using directors and managers of factories and enterprises.

After the reforms are implemented, factory directors and managers in the Shenzhen Special Zone will no longer be appointed by organizations at higher levels but will be elected or invited for service by the respective factories. This means that the "black gauze caps" [caps worn by officials in the feudal society in China] worn by factory directors and managers are given by the masses of workers under the leadership of the CPC and the People's Government. In this way, factory directors and managers will understand that the workers are their masters and will never become bureaucrats who are divorced from the masses.

What is especially important is that after conducting the reforms, the terms of office of factory directors and managers will be defined. During their terms of office, votes of confidence will be regularly cast. Those who fail to get half of the votes should resign or be relieved of their office. In this way, whether or not factory directors and managers will be able to retain their "black gauze caps" entirely depends on whether or not they have a keen sense of responsibility, whether or not they are capable, and whether or not they can lead the workers in properly running the enterprises. If they can fulfill the above requirements, they will enjoy popular support and remain in their posts. Otherwise, they will have to leave office.

After instituting the reforms, factory directors and managers who are not reelected will be asked to go to organizations at lower levels and become ordinary people. They will either go back to their original posts or become ordinary workers and peasants. Those who are not reelected will no longer be transferred to another unit and take up leading posts at the same level, as some units are still doing, because that only means wearing the same "black gauze cap" in another place. Much less will those who are not reelected be promoted to higher posts.

It appears that these kinds of reform are aimed at developing socialist democracy in factories and enterprises and breaking the "iron rice bowls" of leading cadres in enterprises by means of socialist democracy. As far as we know, this system has long been instituted in some enterprises in the Shenzhen Special Zone and it has produced marked effects. At present, the Shenzhen Special Zone has formulated stipulations for conducting this kind of reform. It is acting in accordance with its practical experience.

The 12th CPC Congress ~~pointed~~ out: A high degree of socialist democracy is the guarantee for building a high degree of socialist material and spiritual civilization. We hope that the factories and enterprises in the Shenzhen Special Zone will provide good experience in resolving this important question.

GUANGDONG ESTABLISHES COMPATRIOT LIAISON BODY

HK190211 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1315 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Guangzhou, 18 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The Fifth Guangdong Provincial CPPCC Committee today officially established a Three Compatriot (that is, compatriots in Taiwan, in Hong Kong and Macao, and among Overseas Chinese living abroad) Liaison Committee. This committee also held its first enlarged meeting.

This committee is composed of Guangdong CPPCC members and well-known figures in all sectors. Provincial CPPCC Vice Chairman Zeng Tianjie is chairman of the committee, and Zuo Hongtao, Chen Jingwen, Li Chen, Luo Tao, and Cheng Yiming are the vice chairmen.

The establishment of this committee is aimed at strengthening ties with the compatriots in Taiwan, in Hong Kong and Macao, and among Overseas Chinese living abroad, advancing understanding and friendship, and contributing to promoting great solidarity and unity of the motherland.

XINHUA REPORTS ON SHENZHEN ZONE ACTIVITIES

OW161240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Guangzhou, June 16 (XINHUA) -- Roast Beijing duck, peppery Sichuan dishes, and Qingdao beer are available in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, now pursuing active economic and trade associations with China's other regions and cities.

There are 31 jointly-run shops in Shenzhen, offering more than 1,000 varieties of goods, ranging from nationally-famed products like raisins from Xinjiang to fashions from Shanghai.

While utilizing overseas capital, Shenzhen is also placing greater emphasis on promoting interregional cooperation. So far, the special zone has signed nearly 500 contracts with 20 provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and central government departments for joint industrial and commercial establishments. 450 have already gone into operation.

The contract projects include real estate, auto repairs, transportation, farm and side-line produce processing, garment manufacturing and food processing.

Shenzhen, which once had only a radio factory producing electric transformers and motors, now has 14 jointly-run electronics factories employing nearly 1,000 skilled workers and several hundred technicians. The factories process and assemble radio recorders, washing machines, refrigerators, electronic watches and color TV sets, as well as industrial meters and instruments.

The zone has also started 16 joint building materials enterprises, providing cement and steel products for local construction.

City authorities in Shenzhen are currently drawing up further measures to encourage more interregional cooperation.

GUANGZHOU'S YE XUANPING DISCUSSES STATUS OF CITY

HK200904 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0036 GMT 19 Jun 83

[By correspondent Fang Yuansheng: "Interview With Ye Xuanping" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- "We must keep the whole country in mind and keep the whole world in view." We remember that Marshal Ye said this a few years ago. Today we heard the same remarks from Ye Xuanping when he spoke at the First Session of the Sixth NPC in Beijing about the problem of running Guangzhou City.

Going to Yanan at the Age of 16 and Knowing the Ropes of Technology and Administration

Ye Xuanping, born in Guangzhou, went to Yanan at the age of 16. He was educated at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Yanan when Xu Teli was the president. After leaving school, Ye Xuanping worked in factories in liberated areas until the birth of New China. From 1952-53, he studied machinery in the Soviet Union. After returning home, he continuously worked in sections of the machine-building industry. As a deputy director, he was once in charge of production in the Shenyang No. 1 machine tools plant and the Beijing No. 1 machine tools plant, and then he was the director of the Third Bureau of the State Scientific and Technological Commission. So he may be rated as an educated and qualified professional person for management work trained after the birth of New China. In 1980, when Guangdong needed an expert to be in charge of scientific and technological work, Ye Xuanping received orders to go there to take up the post of vice governor. When Guangzhou City carried out structural reform this year in accordance with the principle of making the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent, Ye Xuanping, enjoying popular confidence, was appointed acting mayor of the city.

Speaking About the Problem of Running Guangzhou From a Strategic Point of View

Ye Xuanping, a pure Mandarin speaker, looks strong and sturdy, with a pair of flashing eyes, and makes people believe he is a capable and experienced person. Since he took the post of acting mayor of Guangzhou, he has often been thinking about the problem concerning the city's economic and social development from a strategic point of view. He believes: It is of great importance to give full play to the role of Guangzhou as an economic center and a hub of commerce.

As a matter of fact, Guangzhou has already become one of the trade centers in the country; it ranked fourth last year in the total retail value of social commodities of the country's 16 large cities. Meanwhile, Guangzhou is also the third largest financial center in the country, after Beijing and Shanghai. By the end of last year, bank deposits and credit funds in the city reached 5.6 billion yuan and foreign exchange income was more than U.S. \$3.1 billion.

Nevertheless, the city's industrial foundation is still very weak. Of the national income in 1981, industry constituted only 53.6 percent. Ye Xuanping believes that from the long-term point of view, Guangzhou must have a solid industrial foundation if it is to strive to be a real economic center and play a pivotal role in commerce. In view of the present situation in the city and the exploitation of the offshore oil fields in the South China Sea, Guangzhou should pursue a policy of introducing advanced technologies from other provinces, and importing funds and modern technologies from Hong Kong and Macao as well as other foreign countries. This policy will help Guangzhou become a real industrial base with the expansion and perfection of such industries as ship building, chemicals (including plastics), building materials, electronics, light industry, textiles, and packing. At the same time, commerce (including domestic and foreign trades), restaurants, tourism, banking, and consultant services should also be developed.

Attaching Importance To Knowledge and Giving Full Play to the Role of the Brain Trust

Ye Xuanping said: Creating a new situation in Guangzhou's work means attaching importance to knowledge and giving full play to the role of a brain trust.

The great majority of cadres in Guangzhou can now understand to a certain extent the significance of the policy of reinvigorating the domestic economy and opening to the outside world after its enforcement over the past few years. But there are only a few who are really aware of the importance of market mechanism, being able to give full play to the role of talented people, and being adept at technical transformation. Ye Xuanping pointed out: Modernization must depend on knowledge. Our cadres must engage in in-service training to acquire knowledge of economic management and technical transformation. Leading cadres must ask for advice from brain trusts whenever necessary. Brain trusts are around us; we must often ask for advice from them. They must be organized; we should not begin to dig a well when thirsty. Brain trusts from other provinces, as well as from Hong Kong and Macao, besides those in Guangdong Province, can also be of service to Guangzhou.

Laws Must Be Strictly Enforced in Running a City

Ye Xuanping pointed out: Guangzhou is a city opening to the outside world, it pursues some special policies and exercises some flexible measures. If law is not strictly executed, it is difficult to run such a city well. In law enforcement, our main targets are not aimed at those who look like hippies, but those who wantonly destroy public order must be severely punished for their crimes. For instance, those who transport drugs from Guangzhou, trap girls into prostitution, or hurt people with tools or weapons must be severely dealt with according to law.

WUHAN PLA HAILS NEW NATIONAL LEADERSHIP

HK200202 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Excerpt] As the news of the election of new state leaders came out, the leading comrades of the Wuhan PLA units gathered together to talk about their feelings and express their joy. Political Commissar Yan Zheng said: The people of the whole country have been yearning for the perfection of our state leadership system. It is an excellent and popular thing that the First Session of the Sixth NPC, representing the will of the people, has elected the new leaders of the state.

Commander Zhou Shizhong said: Comrade Deng Xiaoping is a model in inheriting and developing Mao Zedong Thought in the new historical period. With him leading and commanding our People's Army, we will certainly be able to victoriously complete our heavy historical task of strengthening national defense and defending the four modernizations.

HUNAN'S MAO ZHIYONG WATCHES VOLLEYBALL

HK210214 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Summary] The national women's volleyball team played an exhibition match in Changsha on 20 June. Leading comrades of the party, government and Army in Hunan and Changsha including Mao Zhiyong, Xiong Qingquan, and Jiao Linyi, and Liu Xuechu, head of the central work group, watched the match and met the players. Earlier, Wang Xiangtian, member of the provincial CPC Standing Committee and director for the propaganda department, made a speech of welcome.

HUNAN MEETING NOTES 'POOR' ECONOMIC RESULTS

HK180437 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] The provincial People's Government held a meeting in Changsha from 11 to 15 June to analyze economic results industry and study and discuss measures for improving these results. The meeting demanded that all levels and departments strengthen leadership and improve economic results as quickly as possible.

Generally, Hunan's industrial production has been good this year. Total output value from January to May rose by 5.5 percent over the corresponding period last year, while output of 80 percent of 80 major products rose. However, there are also many problems in industrial production. The growth rate is below the national average. In particular, economic results are poor. Total value of investment in fixed assets in the province's industry from January to May showed an increase of over 800 million yuan compared with the corresponding period last year, while the labor force grew by 40,000, yet profits fell by 4.75 percent and profits delivered to the state declined by 22.22 percent. The rate of steady improvement in product quality and the rate of steady decline in input consumption failed to reach the planned targets. Production costs and losses did not fall as required by the plan. Capital turnover was slow.

Analyzing the reasons for poor economic results, the meeting held: The main thing is that the guiding ideology has not yet truly shifted to the track of centering on improving economic results. Leftist influence has not yet been completely eliminated. The problem of attaching much importance to construction and little to results still exists to a serious extent. From top to bottom, the leadership have not concentrated their efforts to a sufficient degree, their work is slack, and they have not seriously organized analysis of economic activities. Some cannot even carry on normal production control. In handling the relations between the state, the enterprises and the individual, one-sided stress is laid on the interests of the enterprise and the individual, and the interests of the state are neglected. Departmentalism and excessive decentralization are on the rise to a certain extent.

The meeting stressed: The leaders at all levels must realize the seriousness of these problems, fully understand the importance of improving economic results, and strengthen their sense of urgency. The meeting demanded that leaders of government at all levels, the responsible departments and the enterprises perceive the favorable conditions and eliminate the situation of passively waiting and [words indistinct]. While getting a good grasp on structural reform, they should mobilize and organize the worker masses to take resolute and effective steps to improve economic results and promote the whole of economic work.

During the meeting, comrades of provincial departments concerned and of prefectures and cities studied and solved a number of specific problems, focusing on the central issue of improving economic results. They also made arrangements for work in the second half of the year.

HEILONGJIANG SUPPORTS NEW NATIONAL LEADERSHIP

Provincial People's Congress

SK200311 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Excerpts] After the issuance of the announcements on the election of and decision on state leaders -- Li Xiannian as president of the country, Peng Zhen as Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Sixth NPC, Zhao Ziyang as Premier, and Deng Xiaoping as chairman of the Central Military Commission -- the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress held a forum this morning. Standing Committee members in Harbin expressed their warm congratulations and wholehearted support for the new state leaders who were elected and decided on by the Sixth NPC. They said: This is a great encouraging event in the political life of the people throughout the country. It symbolizes that our country is politically stable and united as one and is developing vigorously.

The forum was presided over Chen Yuanzhi, Vice Chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

Speaking at the forum were Wang Pili, Vice Chairman, Zhao Zhenhua, member and secretary general; and (Ji Qing), (Liu Chengbo), (Bai Zheng), (Li Tao), (Wu Guozhong), members of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress. They said: The newly elected and decided state leaders have rich leadership experiences. They have experiences in leading international struggles and political power and rich experiences in military struggles and in leading economic work. With these state leaders and navigators, the party and the people will rest assured, the four modernizations of the Republic will be accomplished soon, and there will be a basic guarantee for a glorious future.

Other Groups

SK210844 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Excerpts] According to our reporter, this morning, responsible persons of various democratic parties and mass organizations, nonparty patriotic personages, and Standing Committee members, who are currently in Harbin City, of the provincial People's Congress and the provincial CPPCC Committee held a forum to express their warm support to the newly-elected state leaders.

Comrade Li Jianbai, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over the forum. During the forum, participants unanimously agreed that the state's leaders and the governments leading personnel newly elected at the first session of the Sixth NPC will conform to the people's will and will play an important role in bringing about long-term order and peace to the great motherland and in making Chinese nationalities prosperous.

Participants also unanimously expressed that, under the leadership of the state's newly-elected leading body, they pledge to unite as one, to work with one heart and one mind, and to strive to make China prosperous.

In concluding the forum, Comrade Li Jianbai stated: In line with the new tasks and demands set forth by the Sixth NPC and National CPPCC Committee, we must do a good job in earnestly studying the documents of the two sessions. To fulfill the "three major tasks" and further do a good job in conducting the united front work, various democratic parties should bring into full play their own points and every positive factor, develop and strengthen great unity among Chinese nationalities, and should make new contributions to realizing socialist modernization, fulfilling the great cause of reunifying the motherland, and to safeguarding world peace.

HEILONGJIANG'S NPC DEPUTY ON ECONOMY

SK210443 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Deputy An Zhendong aired his personal views on improving economic results at Heilongjiang deputies' group discussion at the First Session of the Sixth NPC. Deputy An Zhendong pointed out: Premier Zhao Ziyang greatly stressed economic results in his government work report. We ourselves have also talked about this issue again and again for many years. However, the economic results of our industrial enterprises, on the contrary, have become worse. Last year, 40.5 of the enterprises covered by the provincial budget lost money. The total amount of their deficits was 60 million yuan more than the total profit turned over by the industrial enterprises of the province. This problem has come to a head now and a solution must be found.

Deputy An Zhendong held: In order to improve our economic results, we should work along three lines -- paying attention to helping enterprises which suffer large deficits for the present, paying attention to enterprise consolidation on a medium-term basis and paying attention to technical transformations and scientific and technical progress on a long-term basis. We should attend to them from now on. Resorting to all possible means, if we can make one-third of the enterprises which suffer a great amount of deficit stop losing money, we will increase our profit and (?taxes) by about 100 million yuan.

Deputy An Zhendong also said: In developing industry, we should give consideration to developing our superiorities and should utilize our funds in a concentrated manner. Many people say that by developing light industry we will make money more quickly. I agree with this. However, we must not forget to proceed from reality. Electricity supplied to Harbin's industrial enterprises fell short of demand by 26.2 percent, but some localities rush without forethought into establishing plants. As a new plant without power supply cannot possibly begin production, it is better for us to pool our funds to help the state develop power industry first and solve the problems in communications and energy. As our funds are limited, we should use them where they are needed most [words indistinct].

Our technical transformations and scientific progress, Deputy An Zhendong held that we should pay attention to both technical work management system and education.

JILIN SUPPORTS NEW NATIONAL LEADERS

Military District

SK200113 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] The happy news on the First Session of the Sixth NPC election of new state leaders greatly encouraged the cadres and soldiers of the provincial Military District. They held a forum this morning.

(Chen Xinyun), commander of the provincial Military District, said: The newly elected state leaders who enjoy high prestige and command universal respect win the support of the people. With such state leaders of high prestige and ability at the helm, the PRC has a reliable guarantee for a glorious future and its four modernizations will be accomplished at an early date. (Meng Tiezhi), deputy commander, (Zhang Tiechen), chief of staff, (Xin Jiren), director of the Political Department, and (Ding Shi), leader of the advisory group of the provincial Military District, also spoke at the forum. They said: Among the new state leaders are proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation who enjoy high prestige and command universal respect and outstanding representatives of those who are fighting on the forefront. This represents both the continuity and a remarkable renewal of leadership, is a wide representation, and fully embodies the great unity among various nationalities. It is conducive to the enduring stability of the country.

Rural Leaders

SK210204 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Personalities of all circles in the rural areas of the province warmly support state leaders elected at the First Session of the Sixth National People's Congress and leaders elected at the Sixth National CPPCC Committee. This morning, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held a forum to support wholeheartedly newly elected state leaders.

Liu Cikai, Wu Duo and Dong Shu, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, made speeches one after another. They said: Li Xiannian, Peng Zhen, Zhao Ziyang, and Deng Xiaoping were respectively appointed state president, chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, premier of the State Council and chairman of the CPC Central Committee Military Commission. They enjoy popular confidence and the election is in accordance with the will of the people. With these leaders of brilliant ability and rich experience as navigators, China has great prospects for development and the four modernizations will certainly be realized. They also warmly praised Comrade Deng Yingchao, who is of noble character and high prestige, on being elected chairman of the National CPPCC Committee.

CORRECTING HOUSING ABUSES IN JILIN

SK210427 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Station commentary: "Leading Cadres Should Take the Lead in Rectifying Party Style"]

[Text] After conscientiously studying and implementing the open letter of the CPC Central Committee Discipline Inspection Commission, leading cadres of some localities and departments, voluntarily corrected mistakes, consciously vacated excessively occupied houses and returned illegally gained funds. The actual practice of consciously correcting mistakes is welcomed by the masses of people. But some comrades still have the idea of leaving things to chance. Some cast their glances about, some deliberately delay, and some even try every means possible to change the names of homeowners to cover up the fact of excessively occupying houses. These ideas and practices are obviously wrong.

The CPC Central Committee Discipline Inspection Commission issued two circulars recently, urging all to resolutely stop unhealthy trends in housing construction and distribution. We will never stop until we eliminate these unhealthy trends. We must unswervingly and thoroughly attend to the work and never should we take a wait-and-see attitude to delay work. This fully expounds that the practices of waiting and seeing, leaving things to chance, and covering up facts by ill means are futile efforts. The only correct attitude is to work against time to eliminate the idea of capitalist individualism by taking advantages of rights to seek private benefits. The excessively occupied houses should be vacated. Only by so doing can we take the initiative. If we indulge ourselves in fantasy, we shall lose opportunity and eat our own bitter fruit.

The open letter of the CPC Central Committee Discipline Inspection Commission stipulates: Those party members and cadres who commit mistakes in housing construction and distribution and voluntarily correct their mistakes by 1 July shall be punished with leniency or pardoned. If not, they will be heavily punished. We hope that the comrades who commit mistakes will not lose this opportunity, but will, instead take the initiative in rectifying party style.

LIAONING'S GUO FENG REVIEWS YOUNG PIONEERS

SK210810 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 31 May 83 p 1

[Excerpts] On the morning of 30 May, some 55,000 juveniles and children in Shenyang participated in a Young Pioneers reviewing ceremony named "Advance Under the Guidance of Tiny Torches." This reviewing ceremony was jointly sponsored by the Liaoning Provincial CYL Committee, the Shenyang City CPC Committee and the provincial and city educational bureaus to mark the "1 June" International Children's Day. The main meeting site was at the Tiexi District people's gymnasium with five branch meeting sites in Shenyang City.

Leading comrades attending the reviewing ceremony were Guo Feng, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee, Huang Oudong, member of the Central Advisory Committee, and Dai Suli, Li Tieying, Chen Suzhi, Gu Jingxin, Zhang Zhiyuan, Lu Guangji, Li Tao, Li Changchun, and Ren Dianxi, leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial People's Government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, and the Shenyang City CPC Committee. Also attending the reviewing ceremony were Ding Jianrui, commander of the provincial Military District, Liu Dongfan, political commissar, and responsible comrades of the provincial and city relevant departments. Also attending the reviewing ceremony on invitation were retired veteran cadres, cadres on convalescence leave, scientists, model workers, CYL advisers, and representatives of outstanding Young Pioneers instructors.

Chen Suzhi spoke at the reviewing ceremony. She extended warm festive greetings to the 5 million juveniles and children across the province and expressed the hope that all juveniles and children will take Lei Feng and Zhang Haidi as examples, foster lofty ideals in their childhood, make up their minds to become persons with morality, acquire scientific and cultural knowledge, have a good command of skills, have an all-round development in moral, intellectual, and physical qualities, and be good successors of the communist cause.

After the reviewing ceremony, contingents of Young Pioneers held a parade in the main streets of the city proper.

LIAONING'S LI DESHENG SUPPORTS NEW LEADERS

SK200019 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Excerpt] On the evening of 18 June, Li Desheng, Commander of the Shenyang PLA units, and Liu Zhenhua, political commissar of the Shenyang PLA units, together with other leading comrades watched the grand occasion of electing new state leaders on television.

Afterwards, Comrade Li Desheng said: The newly elected leaders of the state are proletarian revolutionists and political activists who have been tempered in a long period of revolutionary struggle and will be supported and loved by the people.

The election adhered to the principle of reform and carried out the principle of replacing the old with the new. The results of the election fully embodied the will of the people and the wishes of the numerous commanders and fighters. We express our assent and will wholeheartedly support and resolutely obey the orders of the new state leaders and further revolutionize, modernize, and regularize our PLA units.

The First Session of the Sixth National People's Congress is drawing to an end. It is a great event in the political life of the state. We must organize party committees at all levels and all commanders and fighters to conscientiously study the documents of the session and to better fulfill our tasks under the guidelines of the session's documents.

DEFECTON OF MAINLAND PHYSICIST REPORTED

OW201341 Taipei CNA in English 0954 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Taipei, June 20 (CNA) -- One more Chinese Communist physicist has defected to the Republic of China after attending an international meeting in Canada, the CENTRAL DAILY NEWS reported today. The paper identified the freedom-seeker as Keh Cheng-ming, an associate professor of mechanics of the Chiaotung University in Shanghai.

CENTRAL DAILY said Professor Keh, who is in his fifties, broke loose on May 29 after presenting a paper and boarded an Air Canada flight to Hong Kong. Keh got off the plane at Narita Airport in Tokyo and took a Cathay Pacific flight to Hong Kong. While stopping over at the Chiang Kai-shek International Airport he asked for permission to stay in Taiwan. CENTRAL DAILY said Keh has a wife and an undetermined number of children on the mainland. Professor Keh is the first mainland scientist to defect to Free China this year. In the past year or so about half a dozen mainland scientists have defected here from overseas.

PRESIDENT MEETS ROK'S CHON KYONG-HWAN

OW171443 Taipei CNA in English 1420 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Taipei, June 17 (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo greeted Chon Kyong-hwan, secretary general of the headquarters of the New Life Movement of the Republic of Korea, in person Friday morning when the Korean visitor called at the Presidential Office. President Chiang said that the New Life Movement is significant and it is especially meaningful that South Korea has sent cadres to the ROC for the promotion of the movement and to receive training and learn experience from the China Youth Corps.

Chon expressed his special appreciation to President Chiang for the ROC's support of the movement by sponsoring the training programs. President Chiang told Chon, brother of Korean President Chon Tu-hwan, that relations between the two countries have been cordial as the two countries share the same staunch anticommunist stand and both are advocates of freedom. The president said he is confident that with sincerity and continuous cooperation relations between the two countries will be enhanced. President Chiang also requested Chon to forward his best wishes to the Korean president.

Chon was accompanied by Vice Foreign Minister Ding Mou-shih and Pan Chen-chiu, director of the China Youth Corps. At noon Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung hosted a luncheon party in Chon's honor at the Taipei Guest House. Chon, heading a 7-member group, arrived here Wednesday for a 4-day visit.

PRESIDENT CHIANG ISSUES ECONOMIC DIRECTIVES

OW181537 Taipei CNA in English 0940 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Taipei, June 18 (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo Friday presided over a financial and economic meeting at the Presidential Office. In addition to leading financial and economic officials, Premier Sun Yun-hsuan and Ma Chi-chuang, secretary general to the president, were also present at the meeting. K.H. Yu, chairman of the Council for Economic Planning and Development, and other responsible officials made reports to the president on the current situation in the country.

President Chiang exchanged views with them and gave the following directives:

-- Traders should import more raw materials before hiking prices to meet increasing demand in the future after the economy recovers. They must also make more investments in facility modernization and [word indistinct] during this transitional period in the economic structure here. The government agencies should move in concert with the traders. [Passage indistinct] management devices to handle their business, and streamline organizational and administrative structures. They must also step up research and employees training programs to raise efficiency.

-- The government units will make a thorough review of the present economic and financial regulations and work out some changes, adapting them to new realities in the economic situation at home and abroad.

-- Responsible government organizations should further improve development of the stock market here in order to attract more investors. Measures should be worked out to protect stock buyers and make effective use of private savings, helping the nation's economy move ahead.

-- Economic criminals will seriously damage the normal economic activities in the country and disgrace the nation's image. Government agencies should give much attention to preventing illegal activities and to severely punish violators in accordance with the laws, thus restoring economic discipline.

SUN ON NEGOTIATIONS, PRC MILITARY, OTHER ISSUES

OW170421 Taipei CNA in English 1447 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Hong Kong, June 16 (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan of the Republic of China [ROC] has stressed that Free China will never negotiate with Communist China as long as Peiping follows Marxist ideology. He said the ROC people will not support any unification with a regime which is communist in doctrine.

During a recent interview with Robert Keatley, editor of the ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL and Maria Shao, the JOURNAL's Taipei bureau chief, Premier Sun has also indicated that the threat of military attack from the Chinese Communists can not be ignored. The premier told the journal that it is a pure assumption that as long as Russia maintains a large military force on the border of the China mainland the Chinese Communists will not be in a position to concentrate more of their forces along the Taiwanese strait and then they won't be able to mobilize more forces in order to attack Taiwan. That overlooks the military strength of Communist China, he added.

Although the Chinese Communists want to improve their economic situation in Fuchien Province as well as in other parts of the mainland, Premier Sun noted, it does not mean that they cannot use military force to attack us if they feel that this is. [sentence as received] The premier reiterated: We still believe that a strong defense capability is the most dependable measure to prevent the Chinese Communists from taking the chance to attack us. The U.S. Government has decided to extend the coproduction of F-5e (jet fighters) and also sales of F-104 (jet fighters), but they are not adequate for the Republic of China to maintain security, Premier Sun expressed. "We need better performance aircraft," he remarked.

The interview appeared in a recent issue of the JOURNAL. It occupied the upper half of the JOURNAL's commentary and analysis page. Premier Sun pointed out that many reports that President Chiang Ching-kuo will retire next year are purely speculation and gossip, the JOURNAL reported.

President Chiang is the only leader that we have. We need his leadership. His health is no problem. His general health is good. He has some diabetes but that does not prevent him from working, he said. The premier said that the Republic of China is so far ahead of Communist China in many aspects such as economic prosperity and social development and freedom. These will create some sort of pressure on the Chinese Communist regime to improve their economic situation, to offer more freedom to the Chinese people on the mainland, he continued. "So we must continue to improve, to move ahead, to maintain the lead," he stressed.

Premier Sun said that some signs of upturn on exports and in economic growth of the Republic of China are on the beginning of being seen and the thought that a six percent economic growth will be a reasonable figure to expect, the JOURNAL reported.

EXECUTIVE YUAN APPOINTS NEW VICE DEFENSE MINISTER

OW170429 Taipei CNA in English 0303 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Taipei, June 17 (CNA) -- The Executive Yuan at a meeting Thursday approved the appointment of Vice Admiral Chu Hsiao-chi as administrative vice defense minister. He will succeed Vice Admiral Cheng Pen-chi who will be appointed to another post. Chu, 55, a native of Kwangtung Province, was graduated from the Chinese Naval Academy. He has served as ship's captain, staff member serving the naval chief of staff, squadron commander, fleet commander and director of the Operations Planning Commission under the Navy General Headquarters.

GOVERNMENT TO BOOST AGRICULTURE, FARM INCOME

OW200603 Taipei CNA in English 0303 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Taipei, June 20 (CNA) -- Beginning this July, the government will invest more than NT \$80 billion (U.S. \$2 billion) in a plan to promote local development and increase farmers' income. The purpose of the plan is to maintain continued agricultural growth and hasten the modernization of the country's agriculture. Vice Premier Chiu Chuang-huan has said that Taiwan's farming population has been decreasing steadily compared with the industrial work force. The plan to promote local development and increase farmers' income is one of four measures the government has adopted to modernize agriculture and advance farmers' welfare, he indicated. Vice Premier Chiu, who is in charge of the execution of the plan, said he will direct local governments in promoting local development, community development, agricultural development, and public health in an effort to carry out the task he is responsible for.

The government has allocated NT \$26 billion (U.S. \$650 million) for the implementation of the plan during its first fiscal year. "I believe the completion of the project in 1985 will have substantially increased farmers' income," he remarked. He added that four points stressed by the basic government policy for agriculture for 1982, mapped out by Premier Sun Yun-hsuan, indicate the government's determination to advance farmers' well-being. The four points are:

-- to raise the income of farmers while the average income of people in free China is rising;

-- to insure self-sufficiency in the supply of staple foods and to provide the people with better nutrition;

-- to promote farmers' welfare and improve conditions in farming areas to balance development among different regions;

-- to improve the use of farm land, slope land, and tidal lands in coastal areas to enhance agricultural resources.

The efforts to be made from now on, the vice premier noted, should be to consolidate farm lands, improve cultivation techniques, develop improved varieties of crops by cross-breeding, lower production costs, and improve the transportation and marketing systems. He stated that social stability and economic prosperity are key factors in the continued growth of agriculture. "We should be firm in our confidence and work hard together," he emphasized.

COMMENTARY HAILS PAN AM FLIGHT RESUMPTION

OW181435 Taipei CNA in English 1348 GMT 18 Jun 83

[18 June "Voice of Free China" commentary on "Pan Am returns to Taipei"]

[Text] Taipei, June 18 (CNA) -- After an absence of 5 years Pan American Airways returned to Taipei Wednesday over the screaming protests of the Chinese Communist regime.

Pan Am's resumption of its Taipei service is purely a business decision but is significant nonetheless. It indicates that the free world is slowly coming to realize the importance of the Republic of China as a worthy trading partner and that Peiping's protests can be ignored. Pan Am pulled out from Taipei in 1978 in order to extend its service to the Chinese mainland, which in those days was regarded as a market of immense potentialities because of its vast size and one billion population.

In the past 5 years, Pan Am and many other foreign companies have discovered that the supposed mainland market is as illusory as Red China's potentiality as a counterweight against Soviet aggression. The plain fact is that Taiwan, seat of the Republic of China, has become the 19th leading trading nation in the world and is the seventh largest trading partner of the United States. Despite a recession-caused drop of 6.2 percent in its trade volume last year, Free China still out-traded the mainland by nearly \$2.5 billion.

While Peiping has been trying to lure foreign investments to the mainland, few foreign companies have actually made any move because of the Chinese Communist greediness, ignorance, and bureaucratic inefficiency. In the Republic of China, foreign investments are pouring in at the rate of over \$300 million a year, more than doubling the volume of the 70's. To cash in on the expanding trade and economic exchanges between Taiwan and the free world, nearly 30 major foreign banks have set up branches in Taipei.

Peiping, which has been trying to isolate the Republic of China internationally, watched Taipei's expanding international connections with uneasiness and served notice a couple of years ago that countries having diplomatic relations with Red China must stop jumping onto the Free China wagon.

The warning has been totally ignored. Peiping is in no position to serve warning to anybody because it has no clout to retaliate economically, politically or militarily.

Besides maintaining substantive relations with the U.S. and Japan through semiofficial organizations, Taipei has established similar relations with over 30 other countries in Europe and Asia, not counting over 20 embassies in foreign capitals.

Pan Am's return to Taipei is by no means an isolated case. Japan Airlines, which has been serving its Taipei route through a subsidiary for the past decade, is also reported to be planning to follow Pan Am's steps.

Toyota Motor Co., the leading car maker of Japan, also left Taiwan in the mid-70s to pursue an illusory market on the mainland. It has recently submitted an investment plan for a joint auto plant in Taiwan with an annual capacity of 300,000 units.

All these point to an undeniable fact that the Republic of China is a reality which cannot be ignored and will be here to stay for a long, long time.

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES 14 JUNE BUS EXPLOSION

OW170853 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Summary] On the evening of 14 June an explosive was planted on a Taiwan Passenger Bus Company vehicle en route from Tainan to Kaohsiung. An explosion occurred when the bus was approaching the (Taihu) station.

"Eighteen passengers were injured with eight of them in serious condition. (Wang Meiting), whose injuries were the most serious, had a large wound in his chest and his face and head were cut by flying glass. Fortunately no one died. All of the injured were rushed to a hospital for medical treatment. The cause of the explosion as well as the entire incident is being investigated by public security units. Judging from all the evidence, the explosion was premeditated."

What merits our attention is the fact that such terrorist incidents have occurred more than once in the past, including the explosions at the LIEN HO PAO and CHUNG YANG JIH PAO buildings. On trains a fire was discovered and poison was found in a teapot.

"In view of the aforementioned facts, although we are unable to pinpoint the culprits who perpetrated this, we nevertheless cannot rule out the possibility of plots by Communists bandits and spies, as well as by traitors in their employ, to create turmoil and undermine public order.

"After the explosions at the two newspaper buildings, Hsu Hsin-liang, a traitor who had already basely offered his services to the Chinese Communists, announced in the United States -- through the TAIWAN KUNO LU PAO magazine which was run by him and his followers -- that people under their command did all this. From this we understand that some frenzied rebels are persistently doing evil to the extent of ruining the means of public transportation. This purpose is to disrupt social order, conduct bloody terrorist activities, and threaten the government with the use of terrorism.

"In order to achieve their sinister aim they do not hesitate to sacrifice their own fellow countrymen and lay their murderous hands on many innocent people, including the old and the weak, as well as women and children. The towering crimes of these few terrorists are savage and inhuman. They have already aroused public indignation."

We hope:

1. That the government and public opinion will inspire the security units to concentrate their efforts on solving these terrorist incidents;
2. That all the people will maintain high vigilance at all times and foster the habit of immediately reporting any suspicious object or event to the proper authorities in order to strengthen public security.

"Many facts have proven that traitors have invariably used the tactic of attacking their own country through the aid of foreigners. At the same time they have also hired those who have ulterior motives as well as rascals and local riffraff in Taiwan to carry out sabotage activities. When our respected and beloved President Chiang Ching-Kuo was in the United States, a mail bomb addressed to him injured the hand of Hsu Tung-ming, chairman of the provincial government at that time.

"The traitors' terrorist activities are varied. In the past year they have fallen into the embrace of the Chinese Communists, started the Taiwan Independence Movement, and sought to resolutely follow the cause of socialism. Utterly devoid of conscience, they have even sold their own souls. All the Chinese people must draw a clear-cut demarcation line and do their utmost to isolate them. It must be realized that only by eliminating the root cause of these terrorist activities will it be possible for us to stabilize our prosperous society and protect our people from the explosion incidents."

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